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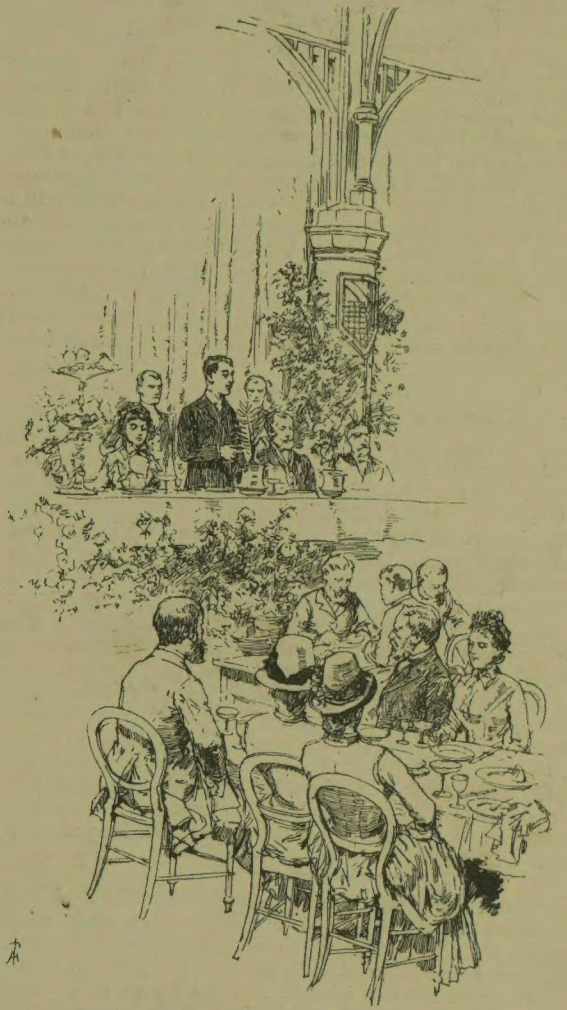
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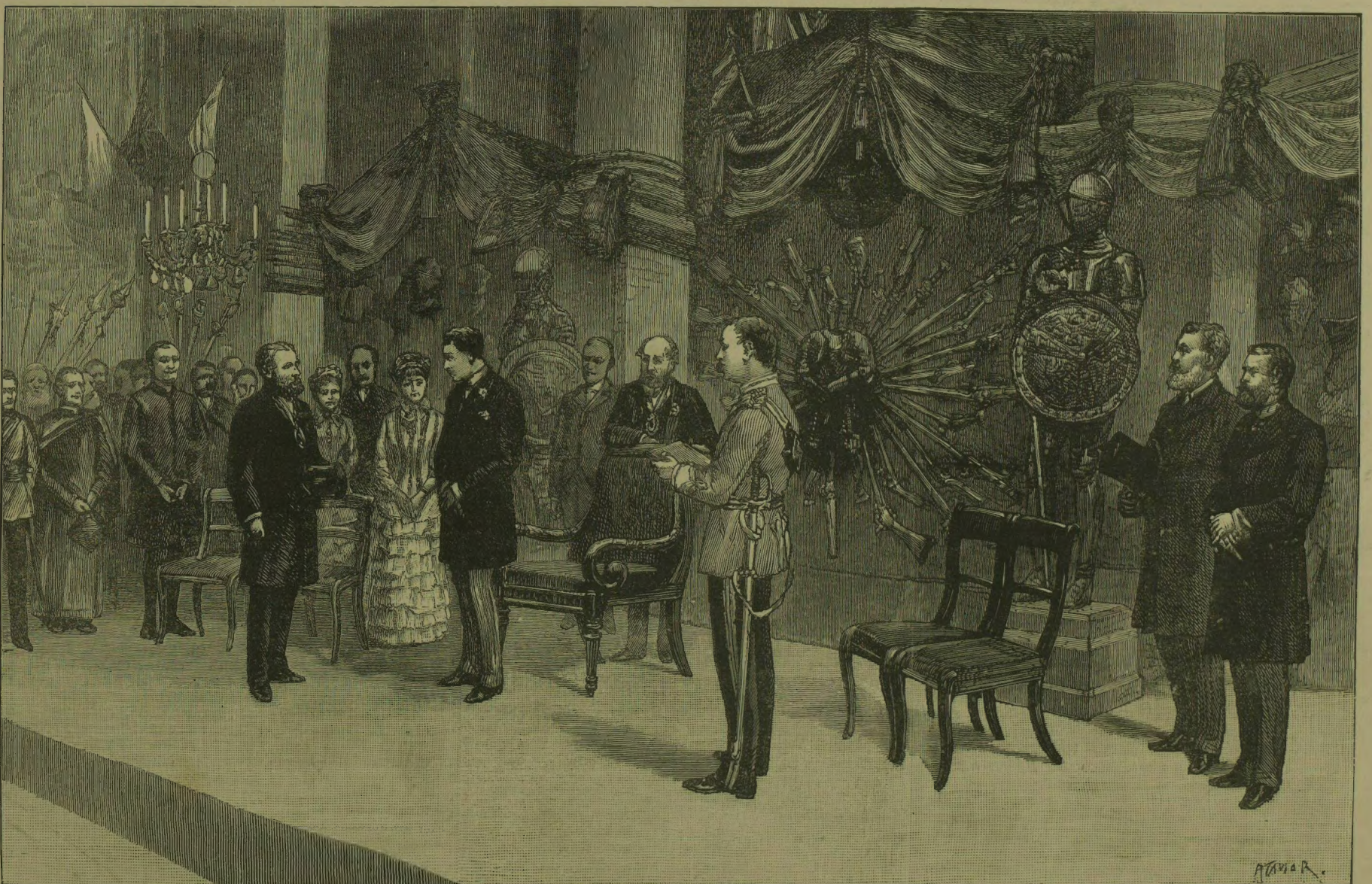
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ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD AT SHEFFIELD.



LUNCHEON IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, SHEFFIELD.



PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD AT THE CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD.

OUR NOTEBOOK

All men who are temperate in practice, although not teetotallers in principle, will welcome every legitimate effort for encouraging sobriety. Liverpool, which abounds in beer-shops, may now boast of its coffee-houses. A company in that city owns fifty-one coffee-houses and eight cafés, and the gross receipts for a single year are said to have reached nearly £86,000. Such companies have the future in their own hands. Everything in a coffee-house must be attractive or there will be no success. Working men want comfortable seats, cheerful fires, plenty of newspapers, and tea and coffee not only cheap but of really good quality. The daily frequenters of the public-house, in most cases, went there originally because it was the most cheerful place of entertainment they knew of. People, who for the sake of business or benevolence, wish to substitute coffee-houses for gin-palaces, must make them more cheerful still. There is a coffee-house which was opened at Hatfield by Lord Salisbury, and there are coffee-taverns at Leicester, which are models of what such houses ought to be. That town, indeed, in proportion to its size, is far better supplied in this respect than London—a fact deplored the other day by Lady John Manners when opening a new coffee-house at Leicester, which has been built at the cost of £10,000.

A "draw" was the result of the cricket-match at the Oval last week between Gentlemen and Players; and of the twenty-nine matches that have been played between G. and P. on that ground since 1857 (included) seven have been "draws" (1862, 1867, 1870, 1875, 1876, 1877), once (1883) there was a tie, eleven were won by Players and ten by Gentlemen. The G. and P. match at Lord's, first played in 1800, but annual from 1833 (included) only, was played this week, and was the fifty-fifth in annual succession (as there were two matches in 1837 and 1851). Up to this year there had been three "draws" (1839, 1871, 1879), and until 1867 the Gentlemen, playing with all sorts of ridiculous advantages in point of numbers and wicket (known as "Ward's Folly," in 1837), were nearly always beaten (winning only eight times). At the Oval, too, the Players were in the first ten years almost invariably successful; but since 1867 it has been just the other way both at Lord's and at the Oval, and more also in favour of the "Gents." But this year the Players won by four wickets.

Indian wives must have been anxious for the health of their husbands in the good old days when they were expected to mount the funeral pyre in case of their decease. It appears, however, that even in these enlightened times the position of Hindoo women is not a happy one. One of these ladies, writing in the *Friend of India*, says that they are regarded as playthings, and treated worse than servants. The writer is evidently in a state of rebellion against her lord and master, and wishes, as so many women wish in England, to destroy the supremacy of man. He, poor fellow! knows well enough that if the fair sex rise against him his hour has come. In India, indeed, he may be a usurper and a tyrant, but in England he has never ruled nor had a chance of ruling save by courtesy. Indeed, the impression here as to the relative worth and position of the sexes was expressed by Christopher North, justly in the main, though a little too emphatically, when he said that "The best man that ever died in his bed within the arms of his distracted wife was wickeder far than the worst woman who was ever iniquitously hanged for murdering what was called her 'poor husband,' who, in all cases, righteously deserved his fate."

It may be true that in this country there is "no climate, only weather"; but there are a few open-air sights which our friends the foreigners, with all their advantages of climate, cannot compete with us in: let us mention Kew Gardens, Kensington Gardens, Henley Regatta, an evening fête at the Botanic Gardens, and, not to continue the list too far, the instantaneous lighting of the countless lamps at the "Inventions." That is a feat to make the fairies jealous, a feat for which Haroun Alraschid would have made the ingenious inventor Grand Vizier on the spot; and the feat would have been impossible, it is said, without the "pump" invented by Mr. Sprengel, son of Mercury.

This week Newmarket has its July Meeting, at which both "the Cup" and "the Whip," the only old-fashioned races over the B.C. (Beacon Course, 4 miles 1 furlong and 143 yards) now remaining. What a failure the two events have been appears from the fact that for "the Cup," instituted in 1768, there have been but six actual races, and for "the Whip," instituted at some time unknown, in the reign probably of Charles II., there have been but twenty actual races to be traced in the records from the date of the Duke of Devonshire's Dimple (before the days of Flying Childers) to the present year. As regards "the Cup," it may be mentioned that Messrs. Weatherby, whose plenary inspiration is the creed of all true "turfigs," now give (in the "Calendar") the number of original subscribers as twenty-five, whereas, up to 1861 (inclusive), they gave the number as twenty-seven. Either a misprint has crept in and is being perpetuated, or the publishers unadvisedly accepted a wrong correction (to use an Irish form of expression) as will appear from a comparison of the various authorities, of whom Tuting and Fawcener (Newmarket officials) and Pick are agreed in giving, respectively, twenty-seven (named) subscribers and 135 guineas as the value of the Cup, against Walker (who confesses that he could not get proper information at Newmarket) and his twenty-five (named) subscribers. It is far more likely, under such circumstances, that two names should have been omitted than added.

Commoners are wont to envy Kings under the erroneous impression that the latter can "do as they please." Look at King Alfonso of Spain: he desires to visit his poor people of Murcia, stricken with the plague of cholera, and the only way in which he can manage it is to sneak off like a schoolboy playing truant. King Humbert of Italy has more indulgent keepers, or is a more refractory subject. But then his Ministry did not threaten to resign; King Alfonso's did, and placed the poor young King in a very awkward position, compelling him, as it were, to be "splendid mendax": consenting not to go, he went, and perhaps his guardian angel went with him.

Dead-heats in horse-racing are not very uncommon, but they are not common enough for two at the same meeting on the same day to be a matter of ordinary occurrence. At Newcastle (Gosforth Park), however, on the 1st inst., there were two dead-heats out of seven events, between Bewdley and Glyndon for the Gateshead Selling Handicap Plate, and between Stone Clink and Winkelman for the Gosforth Park Biennial; for the deciding heat the "talent" laid 11 to 8, in both cases, on Glyndon, the "wrong 'un," for the former, and on Stone Clink, the "right 'un," for the latter. There was a dead-heat also at Alexandra Park on the 3rd inst., between Fairlight and Prince Zouroff, and once more the "talent" laid 11 to 8 on the "right 'un," Fairlight.

Mr. Brodrick-Cloete, the owner of Paradox and Cherry, came out last week at Stockbridge for the first time in public in this country as a "gentleman jock," and, with characteristic boldness, rode against the first professional jockey of the day; of course, unsuccessfully, for his horse, Smatterer, was out-paced all through and had not sufficient a lowance of weight to stand a chance. Still, the rider was able to show that he is a good horse-man, as well as a great rifle-shot and a fair cricketer, and indeed an excellent sportsman "all round."

Little things invariably create the greatest amount of grumbling; but I am not quite certain whether, paltry as at first sight it may be found, the watering of London streets is a small affair. From traversing most of our great city, I have come to the conclusion that our thoroughfares are irrigated in the most haphazard and careless manner possible. It is apparently all left to the individual judgment of the drivers. In certain parts of the Strand the drivers are economical with the fluid, and sprinkle rather less on the road than would a careful, old-fashioned housekeeper throw; with her tea-leaves, on the carpet. In Piccadilly, again, towards its east end, water is of no object; the result being that, on the driest day of the year, the pedestrian has to traverse a miniature sea, while the driver is splashed up to his eyes with a mixture of wood pavement and mud. Surely, some official might find the happy medium between a Sahara and a Slough of Despond.

A fresh terror has been added to life by the report of a death which reaches us from Ireland. The inadvisability of drinking much stimulant in the summer has long been known to all rational persons. That harvesters can do more work on tea, or oatmeal-and-water, than they can on beer or cider, has been conclusively proved. That spirits are as injurious during the English summer, as is the brandy pawnee of India or the rum of the West Indies to the European, many are sadly aware. But who, till now, has doubted the strawberry? Beauty has milk and strawberries at lawn-tennis parties; ball-goers have indulged in the dainty fruit at unorthodox hours; yet, through youthful associations, the magnificent berry has always been connected with the country, and pastoral pleasure, and simple health. But an American gentleman has died suddenly in Cork, and science has found that death resulted from heart disease, accelerated by a hearty supper of strawberries and cream. Death in the bottle one understood, but mortality in the pottle is a new reading.

Three hot days and a thunderstorm may be the cynically jocular description of our English summer; but there is also a very sad side to this account, and that is the fact that during the three hot days the papers literally teem with bathing fatalities. Instinct forces folk into cold water when the thermometer is over 80 deg.; but, with all our boasted love of the pure element, it is doubtful whether any nation is so ignorant when once in the water as the English. It was a capital joke of John Leech's to represent two Frenchmen gazing, at the first Exhibition, at a washhand-stand, and being unable to opine its use. Yet what Frenchman, residing in a riparian town, is there who has not opportunities of learning to swim, for which our youth may sigh in vain? And if the German does not break the ice in his tub at Christmas, yet no German town is complete without its proper quota of swimming-baths, which occupy as high a place in the general mind as do public-houses in this favoured country. We have not yet had our thunderstorm this week, but we have had our three hot days, and the list of deaths resulting from ignorance of swimming, or want of knowledge of the waters bathed in, reads most monotonously appalling.

To those people who go a-racing, with minds capable of grasping aught else save the state of the betting market, the event of the year has been the two meetings of the Duke of Westminster's Kendal and Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto. For two of the most famous horses of our time are fighting their battles o'er again in their sons. Kendal's father was Bend Or, the Derby winner, and Mephisto claims paternity to Robert the Devil. The race between the youngsters in the July Stakes this week should have aroused reminiscences of that magnificent race which Archer, despite his wounded arm, won on Epsom Downs, and of that terrible wet day when, in a sea of mud, Robert the Devil strode home first at Doncaster. And then there were the meetings at Newmarket, when poor Bend Or went to the wall; and then came the never-to-be-forgotten Epsom Gold Cup, in which, after everything that two such horses and two such jockeys as Archer and Cannon could do had been done, the final laurels rested with the lovely chesnut, whose son has just defeated the offspring of his old antagonist. Seldom have race-goers been afforded so great a treat.

Among the perfectly new "Inventions" at the Exhibition, such as the flowers, the fruit, the coffee, the post-office, the stale buns, the billiard-tables, the pianos, there are two which, for different reasons, deserve notice, even for their novelty. One is the "lemon squash," which, according to the printed notice, is one of the only two drinks you can obtain at certain bars for less than a shilling each, and which, according to credible authority, is not made with lemon at all but with lime-juice; and is doled out in such homœopathic doses at sixpence each, that you are obliged to have a "large one"—that is, to pay a shilling instead of sixpence; the other is the dinner given by Messrs. Spiers and Pond at three shillings and ninepence a head, a marvel of excellence and cheapness, pleasant to the eye, and good for food; really eatable and enjoyable if you are lucky enough to hit off the right time, when the things are not yet cold or lukewarm, the room is not yet overcrowded, and the waiters are not yet so overworked, over-hurried, and overcome by their feelings, besides being hampered by the narrow space, as to deal you inadvertent wipes with a napkin, or inadvertent blows on the back of the head or on the side of the face with elbow, tray, or crockery-ware. This sort of treatment lowers the spirits, spoils the appetite, rouses the angry passions; and yet you are obliged to acknowledge that it is almost unavoidable as long as the recognised rule prevails of setting one man to do with difficulty what one and a half might do easily.

A cynic whose experience has led him to disbelieve nearly all proverbs and popular sayings has suggested a few alterations, as follows:—"Patience and perseverance produce endless difficulties; Industry is the thief of time; Honesty is a poor policy; That early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy and wealthy—is lies; Laugh and grow fat-uous; All work and no play is better than Bank Holiday; Train up a child in the way he should go, and you'll find that he'll take the earliest opportunity of departing from it; Take care of the pounds, and take Mr. Mantalini's view of the half-penny; As sparks fly upward to the sky, So man is born to jobbery;" and so on, ad libitum. But the cynic appears to have been suffering from the east wind; when the wind is southerly, he no doubt sees the truth of a wise "saw."

Iteration may be what the poet, to whom more license is allowed than to the writer of occasional notes, was pleased to call it, but what must here be lengthened, though softened, into condemnable; and yet iteration does sometimes effect a purpose. There was a time when it was quite common to read of a duel, or something else, "à l'outrance," instead of "à outrance"; but iteration appears to have had a triumph at last, and the writers who were constantly called to task for using the former expression, have apparently been compelled to drop their article (unless, peradventure, they have gone over to the majority and resolutely died in harness). "Coûte que coûte," too, has asserted itself at length almost universally, save, perhaps, in some particularly fashionable novel (written probably by a lady's-maid). By "pegging away," therefore, it is to be hoped that "chaperon" may some day be definitely established (as alas! it is not now) instead of "chaperone" among the novelists, that "bête noir" (to which gentlemen who write in sporting papers seem to be especially devoted, so that perhaps it does not so much matter) may be written "bête noire," and may not be used so absurdly as it now very frequently is, and that "bonne bouche" may not be applied indiscriminately to any nice bit, but to the nice bit that is kept to the last—the supreme mouthful. Out of a novel called "Trajan," lately published, highly spoken of, and abounding with proof of the writer's familiarity with the English language as well as with all that is French, here are some curious expressions taken: (p. 11) "the *pot au croûte* is just coming;" (p. 21) "we are bound in friendly bonds to whomsoever has shared our bread;" (p. 77) "along the banks of the Seine to the Pont Royale;" (p. 253) "signing herself, *Mademoiselle's tout (sic) dévouée*," and "this worldly-wise little note from her *rusé (sic) kinswoman*." There is a palpable transposition (due probably to mere accident) in the "pot au croûte" instead of "croûte au pot" ("croûte," moreover, being feminine); but it is almost impossible to admit the idea of a misprint or some similar mischance in the other instances. These things do not detract in the least degree from the excellence of a story as a story, but they do affect a novel regarded as a piece of writing; and it is only by iteration, it would seem, that novelists can be impressed. The singular thing is that the author of "Trajan" belongs to the minutely descriptive, the scrupulously careful writers.

NEW PEERS.

The *Gazette* of the 3rd inst. contained the following announcement:—

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned persons, namely:—

Mervyn Edward, Viscount Powerscourt, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, K.P., by the name, style, and title of Baron Powerscourt, of Powerscourt, county Wicklow.

Anthony Henley, Baron Henley, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Northington, of Watford, in the county of Northampton.

Sir Nathaniel Meyer Rothschild, Bart., by the name, style, and title of Baron Rothschild, of Tring, Herts.

Edward Charles Baring, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Revelstoke, of Membrand, in the county of Devon.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by the name, style, and title of Baron Monkswell, of Monkswell, Devon.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hobhouse, of Hadsden, in the county of Somerset.

Sir Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, K.C.B., by the name, style, and title, of Baron Lingen, of Lingen, in the county of Hereford.

The Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Ashbourne, of Ashbourne, county Meath.

Rowland Winn, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Saint Oswald, of Nostell, West Riding of Yorkshire.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD AT SHEFFIELD.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last week Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales (sometimes called Prince Edward of Wales) was the guest of the Duke of Norfolk at The Farm, Sheffield, visiting that important town to open the Cutlers' Company's Industrial Exhibition. Much interest had been excited by his visit, and special decorations were prepared in High-street and other parts of the town. His Royal Highness was received at the Victoria Station by the Mayor (Alderman W. H. Brittain) and the Master Cutler (Mr. Bingham). The Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Mundella, M.P., were at the station, and shook hands with the Prince. Escorted by the Duke of Norfolk, his Royal Highness proceeded to the Corn Exchange. As he passed from the station through a guard of honour formed by the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, the band played the National Anthem. At the Corn Exchange the Prince was received by the Aldermen and Town Council and many residents of the town and its neighbourhood. The Town Clerk read an address welcoming the Prince to Sheffield and assuring him of the hearty loyalty of the people. His Royal Highness made a suitable reply. Miss Florence Beatrice Brittain (eldest daughter of the Mayor) presented a casket of Sheffield cutlery, which was graciously accepted. His Royal Highness then drove to the residence of the Duke of Norfolk; he was loudly cheered along the route. In the evening he dined with the Mayor at Rammoor, and near midnight went to see the rolling of an armour-plate at the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. His Royal Highness also saw the Bessemer and other processes; and the inspection closed with the throwing open of the doors of a hundred furnaces, which illuminated the whole place, and produced a striking and brilliant effect.

On Wednesday, the Prince went in the forenoon to the Cutlers' Hall, for the purpose of making a private inspection of the Workmen's Industrial Exhibition. The streets leading from the residence of the Duke of Norfolk to the Cutlers' Hall were lined with spectators, who gave the Royal party a very cordial reception as they passed along. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Suffield, and Captain Greville. At the Cutlers' Hall, he was received by the Master Cutler, the Archbishop of York, the Venerable Archdeacon Blakeney, and other gentlemen. Several addresses of welcome were presented to the Prince, from the Cutlers' Company, the Town Trustees, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Freemasons of Sheffield. The Prince, accompanied by the Mayor and the Master Cutler, made an inspection of the Exhibition, and was introduced to several prominent public men of the town. About an hour was spent in going round. The Royal visitor was then taken to the works of the Master Cutler (Messrs. Walker and Hall's), where some of the more interesting processes in the manufacture of silver and silver plate were inspected. About half-past one his Royal Highness returned to the Cutlers' Hall, to perform the ceremony of opening the Exhibition. He was received by the Master Cutler and the members of the General Committee. There were also present the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Wharfedale, Earl and Countess Galway, Lord Denman, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, and Mr. F. T. Mappin, M.P. Prayers having been offered by the Archbishop, the Master Cutler informed the Prince of the objects of the Exhibition, and presented an Address from the Exhibition Committee. His Royal Highness replied, and declared the Exhibition open. He then went to the Workmen's Hall, where he was presented with an address from the exhibitors, and also with a costly gold-mounted sportsman's knife and several other specimens of Sheffield handicraft. His Royal Highness was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Corn Exchange by the Master Cutler. Nearly six hundred guests were present. The Prince made a brief speech when his health, with that of the Royal family, was drunk, and gave the health of the Master Cutler, and of Mr. Hughes, the secretary of the exhibition. The health of the Duke of Norfolk was also drunk. At five o'clock, his Royal Highness left Sheffield by special train for Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough.

We give some illustrations of the Prince's visit to Sheffield, and sketches of buildings and places in and about that town.

THE PRINCE AT GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPE.

On Thursday week, Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, having stayed the previous night at Brocklesby as the guest of Lord Yarborough, went to Great Grimsby, and to the neighbouring seaside village of Cleethorpe, to open the picturesque High Cliff Garden, which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company have recently completed. This garden is formed by an embankment or sea wall. Mr. H. B. James, of Victoria-street, Westminster, furnished the design and carried out the works, having executed similar works at Hythe, Brighton, and Dover; they serve to arrest the inroads of the sea, and to afford means of healthful recreation and amusement to the inhabitants and visitors. In connection with the gardens are a promenade and pier, which will increase the attractions of Cleethorpe. The Prince left Brocklesby at one o'clock, and arrived at Grimsby at half-past one. The platform of the station was laid with scarlet cloth, and the building was decorated. The 2nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteers served as a guard of honour. The Prince was received by the Mayor of Grimsby (Dr. Keetley) and members of the Town Council. The Town Clerk read an address of welcome. The Prince bowed his thanks, and conversed a few moments with the Mayor and Mayoress. A procession of carriages was then formed. The Mayor and Town Council of Grimsby occupied the leading vehicles; and then came several carriages, containing the Prince; the Earl and Countess of Yarborough; Sir E. Watkin, M.P., chairman of the Railway Company; Lord Suffield, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Captain the Hon. A. Greville, Viscount and Viscountess Tarbat, the Earl of Wharfedale, Lord and Lady Auckland, Mr. J. Baring, the Hon. Miss Eden, and other persons of position. The route of the procession was lined with spectators, who cheered heartily as it passed along. On arriving at High Cliff, the military bands on the ground played "God save the Queen," and the Cleethorpe Board of Health presented an address of welcome. His Royal Highness was reminded of the visits of his grandfather, the Prince Consort, and of his father, the Prince of Wales, to the neighbourhood of Grimsby. He made an appropriate reply, then proceeded to another part of the gardens, and, having planted a Wellingtonia gigantea as a memento of his visit, formally declared the gardens open; this announcement was followed by hearty cheering, and a Royal salute was fired from the artillery fort, the Royal standard being hoisted at the same time on Ross Castle. The business of the day being concluded, the Prince and a large number of other guests proceeded to a pavilion where luncheon was provided. Sir Edward Watkin was in the chair, and proposed the health of the Queen and Royal family, especially naming the young Prince, who responded to the toast. His Royal Highness, with the rest of the com-

pany, leaving the Gardens, went on foot to the railway station, and was quickly conveyed to Grimsby, alighting to visit the Royal Dock. Finally, the Prince and party left the Docks Station at six o'clock for Brocklesby Hall. The Prince's visit to Brocklesby terminated on Friday, when he returned to London.

The silver spade used by his Royal Highness for planting the tree in the Gardens at Cleethorpe, is shown in our Engraving; it was specially designed and manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Manchester.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

There was a goodly assemblage of Peers and Peereesses in the House of Lords on Monday, when Sir Stafford Northcote quietly took his seat as the Earl of Iddesleigh; Mr. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Lord Ashbourne; and Mr. Rowland Winn, as Lord St. Oswald. The Marquis of Salisbury then made a most satisfactory Ministerial statement—the most important the Prime Minister has yet delivered since he took office. From a controversial point of view, the noble Marquis distinguished himself more in his energetic speech on the previous Friday, at the dinner given at the Holborn Restaurant to the Lord Advocate, in proposing whose health Lord Salisbury seized the opportunity to vigorously deny the Liberal copy-right in Local Self-Government, ironically denounced the insidious threat to disestablish the State Church in Scotland, and stimulated his audience to laugh to scorn Mr. Chamberlain's notion of the duty of Property to pay "ransom," and Mr. Courtney's idea of "knocking down County Families." The Premier in the House was more guarded. His programme is, indeed, accurately pictured in Mr. John Tenniel's maritime *Punch* cartoon this week. As regards the bone of contention with Russia, the Marquis of Salisbury, with a clearness of language eminently firm and worthy an English Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, said he hoped that Russia would soon give effect to her promise that the Zulfiar Pass should be included in the defined Afghan territory. The noble Lord significantly added that though the confidence and friendship of the Ameer would be sought, the Government would mainly rely upon "preparations skilfully devised and vigorously and rapidly carried out for the defence of our own frontier." Rightly characterising the troubled state of affairs in India as "one of the most complicated and entangled problems ever submitted to any Government to solve," he thought the first step to be taken would be to devise strong means effectually to check the Mahdi, and "keep this horde of fanatic and sanguinary barbarism at a distance." There were also the political and financial difficulties of Egypt to grapple with. As the Minister who sanctioned the deposition of Ismail Pasha, Lord Salisbury, not unnaturally, if inopportunist, praised the conduct of his son and successor, Tewfik Pasha, "who has throughout the whole of this calamitous history shown himself loyal and steadfast to England, and to whom, therefore, we are bound by every consideration of honour." Which panegyric of the present jelly-fish Khedive was probably intended to counteract the effect of Lord Randolph Churchill's and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff's well-known opinion of the unfortunate ruler of Egypt. Be that as it may, the noble Marquis next left Cairo for Caledonia, and was good enough to assure the Earl of Rosebery that the Government would offer him every assistance if he desired to push on the Secretary for Scotland Bill. The Earl of Carnarvon, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then showed cause why there was no intention of re-enacting the Crimes Act; and made an earnest appeal to Irishmen to commence an era of concord. The Earl of Kimberley, in the regretted absence of Earl Granville through illness, generally approved the Marquis of Salisbury's and the Lord Lieutenant's declarations, as did the Duke of Argyll. Lord Rosebery, on his part, said he would proceed with the Secretary for Scotland measure on the first opportunity.

Another cluster of new Peers formally took their places in the House of Lords on Tuesday—Mr. E. Baring as Lord Revelstoke, Sir R. Collier as Lord Monkswell, and Sir Ralph Lingen as Lord Lingen. Chiefly through the strong common-sense counsel of the Marquis of Salisbury, the standing order No. 128 was suspended to allow the Regent's Canal Railway Bill to be read the second time. The Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

The interval before the looked-for reappearance of the re-elected Conservative Opposition leaders humbly transformed into decorous members of her Majesty's Government was generally occupied in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon by Mr. Hibbert in offering friendly counsel to Sir Henry Holland, as the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on the front Ministerial bench—suggesting, for a moment, that a Coalition Ministry had been formed. Then, holding similarly friendly converse on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, Mr. Henry Labouchere and Sir Robert Peel were observed, both wearing the cool-looking frock coats of light material, which agreeably relieve the dull monotony of black in Summer. Outside, Mr. Bradlaugh meanwhile kept watch to seize yet another opportunity to make an ineffectual attempt to take the oath.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Leader of the House and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the first new Minister to take his seat after re-election. He did so amid Conservative cheers, which were renewed as Sir Richard Cross, Colonel Stanley, and Mr. W. H. Smith succeeded him; the Liberals responding, from the Opposition side of the House, with a louder and more ringing cheer as Mr. Gladstone quietly stole into his seat on the front Opposition bench. There was a brief, vehement counter-cheer when Lord Randolph Churchill, proudly escorted by Sir Robert Peel and Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, subscribed his name on the roll. The noble Lord at first occupied a modest seat at the farther end of the Treasury bench, next Mr. Bourke; but he gradually worked his way up till he got next but one to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, with whom and with Mr. Webster, the new Attorney-General, who sat between them, the noble Lord was able to hold whispered counsel. It should be mentioned that the stanch pillars of the Conservative Party on the second bench, notably the Lord Mayor, welcomed Mr. Webster with particular warmth; and that much ironic laughter mingled with the cheers which greeted Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's smilingly complacent debut as Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was very quickly put upon his mettle as Leader of the House on Monday. When all the Ministers were seated, Mr. Bradlaugh was conducted to the table by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt; the excluded member for Northampton manfully maintaining his right to subscribe the oath as a preliminary to taking his seat. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach forthwith rose to bar the way. His speech was clear and to the point. He marshalled his reasons well for re-introducing the motion passed by a large majority in the February of last year:—

That this House directs that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath prescribed by the Statutes of the 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31-32 Vic. c. 72, and directs the Serjeant-at-Arms to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House until he shall engage not to disturb the proceedings of the House.

Too familiar to need recapitulation were the grounds cited for

moving this resolution, which it became the duty of the Speaker to put after he had directed "the hon. member for Northampton" to withdraw from the table to beyond the bar. With rather bad grace, Mr. Healy and Mr. Parnell strove to persuade the Speaker to order Mr. Bradlaugh to retire altogether from the House; but the Speaker was too firm to be browbeaten into discourtesy. Mr. Gladstone offered qualified support to Mr. Hopwood's amendment, the terms of which, he contended, were not aimed with sufficient directness at the case in point. The amendment was to the effect that, "Mr. Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, having informed the Speaker of his intention to come to the table to be sworn, this House is of opinion that the question raised concerning promissory and other oaths calls for early settlement on wider grounds than the interests of a constituency or its member, and believing that early legislation is necessary for such settlement, resolves that it be proceeded with as soon as possible."

Ministerialists were delighted with the spirit shown by Mr. Webster, the new Attorney-General, in his fluent speech in favour of the continued exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh. The right hon. and learned member is a distinct addition to the debating strength of the Conservative Party. He fell into only one error from inexperience. That was the indulgence for a moment only in a flowery expression, which made the House laugh at him. He rather gratuitously referred to Sir Hardinge Giffard as "keeper of the Queen's conscience"—a notion which tickled the House amazingly as very droll, constitutionally correct though the allusion may have been. On the whole, however, Mr. Webster acquitted himself so well as richly to deserve the congratulations of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill, and of Sir Henry James, who followed the right hon. and learned gentleman. Mr. Labouchere's witty sallies on behalf his unorthodox colleague elicited laughter. Mr. Courtney, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Walter, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Newdegate added to the volume of the speeches. Brought to an issue, the motion of the Government was carried by a majority of 41—263 against 219. Thereafter, Mr. Bradlaugh again walked up to the table, and briefly addressed the Speaker, "I came here in obedience to the return of my constituents. I submit to your direction to withdraw, appealing to the constituencies against the injustice done."

Sir Henry Holland had on Monday evening the satisfaction to see an exceptionally large number of votes in Supply granted. With similar dispatch did the House, at the instigation of Lord Randolph Churchill in a terse speech, go into Committee on the East India Loan Bill for Ten Millions.

The cogency and brevity which marked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's opening address as Leader were commendably noticeable in the Ministerial programme he unfolded on Tuesday. With a view to make the appeal to the country at the earliest moment convenient, the right hon. Baronet proposed to drop all measures likely to lead to contention, and requested the House to surrender more time to the Government, to secure the necessary ways and means. They hoped to pass the Secretary for Scotland Bill into law; would facilitate the passing of Mr. Jesse Collings's Medical Relief Bill; would not reintroduce the Coercion Act, but hoped to pass an Irish Land Purchase Bill, and some few other measures; but did not hold out hopes that the Crofters' Bill or the Welsh Intermediate Education Bill would pass. Some provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill ought, on the other hand, to be passed. It was not in Mr. Gladstone to be equally brief; but in a speech singularly concise for him, and couched in so friendly a spirit that Lord Randolph Churchill frankly characterised it as "magnanimous," the leader of the Opposition commented fairly on the Ministerial statement. Mr. Gladstone supported Lord Salisbury's reference to the negotiations with Russia concerning the Afghan frontier; but questioned the strict accuracy of his Egyptian *résumé*. He carried the Liberal Party with him in his vindication of the remedial measures introduced for Ireland, to which local self-government ought to be granted. While agreeing with the Ministerial programme, on the whole, the right hon. gentleman questioned the expediency of dropping the Crofters' Bill. Lord Randolph Churchill's initial speech of any length as Secretary for India was a model of propriety. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion of want of confidence in the Government, humorously introduced by the hon. Baronet, whom everybody was glad to see restored to health, was not countenanced by Mr. Gladstone; and was negatived by 151 against 2 votes. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion having been agreed to, the right hon. Baronet moved the grant of £30,000 as a dowry to Princess Beatrice, which Mr. Labouchere opposed on principle, but which was carried, nevertheless, by 153 against 32 votes. Other votes were sanctioned, and the Naval Estimates were set down for Wednesday, and the Budget for Thursday.

THE QUEEN OF THE MASQUE.

This picture of a stately beauty, sumptuously attired in a costume of the seventeenth century, with superb lace collar and necklace and chaplet of pearls, is decidedly effective. The Artist, Mr. H. Schmiechen, last year painted for her Majesty the Queen a portrait of a Royal personage, which appeared at the Exhibition. His present work, as reproduced in our Engraving, will be deservedly admired; the extremely rich style of dress would not suit every lady; but the commanding as well as charming face, and the dignified grace of its expression, have power to support that more elaborately ornate fashion of attire.

Henley Regatta was successfully concluded in delightful weather, and in the presence of an enormous crowd of spectators.

Lord Carnarvon, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his official entry into Dublin on Tuesday evening, and met with a very cordial reception.

The Queen has conferred on Colonel Ridgway, at present in charge of the Afghan Boundary Commission, the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Star of India.

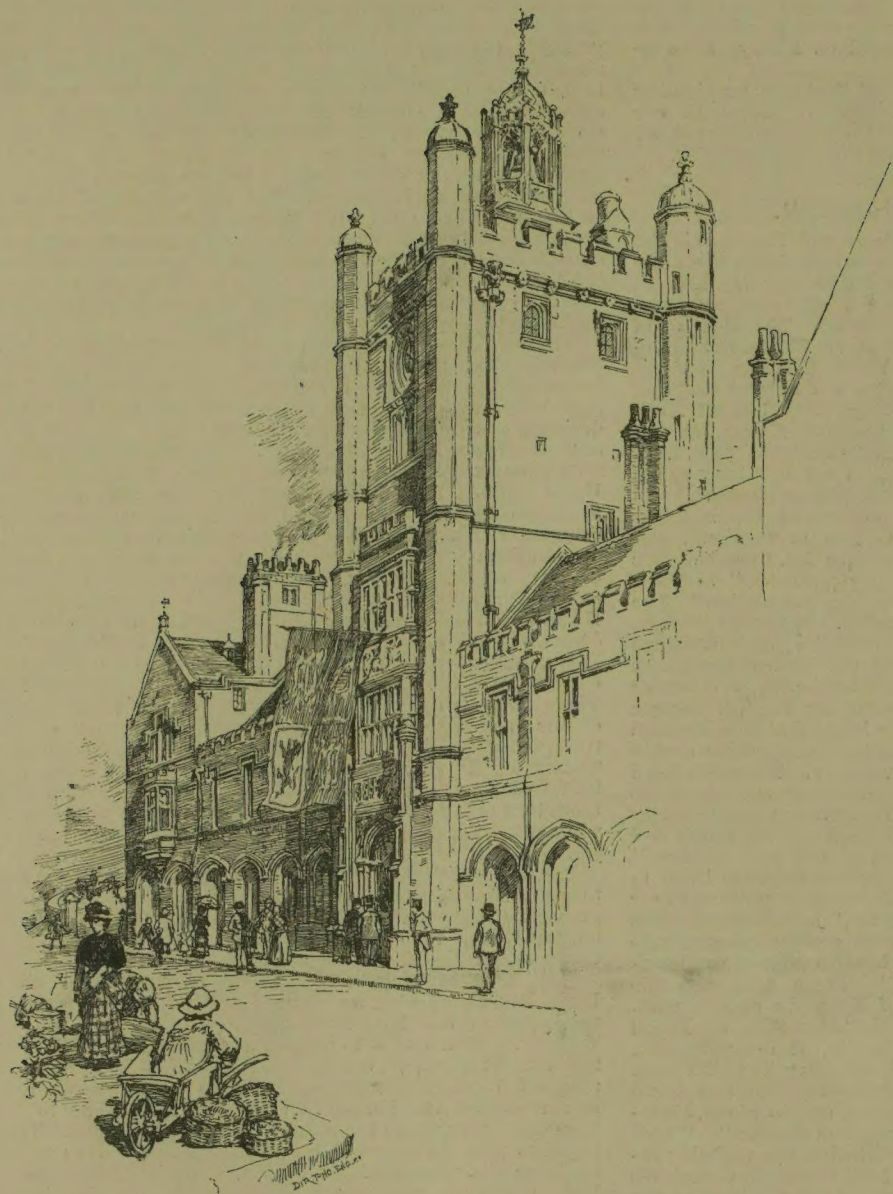
Mr. George William Dray, citizen and glazier, was elected on Tuesday as a member of the Court of Common Council for the Vintry Ward.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter on Monday evening distributed the prizes to the successful students of the National Dental Hospital and College, at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street.

A mercantile clerk, who had been injured by the fall of a box from a van in Cannon-street, has recovered, in the Queen's Bench Division, £3500 damages from the owners of the vehicle.

At the Cambridge Town Council, on Tuesday, it was determined to purchase the rights of Jesus College in an open space known as Christ's Pieces, for £1000, and to expend a further sum of £500 in converting it into a kind of public park.

Mr. Charles H. Alderson, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has been appointed Second Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Mr. Longley, promoted; and the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope has been appointed Fourth Charity Commissioner.



THE CORN EXCHANGE.

SKETCHES OF SHEFFIELD.

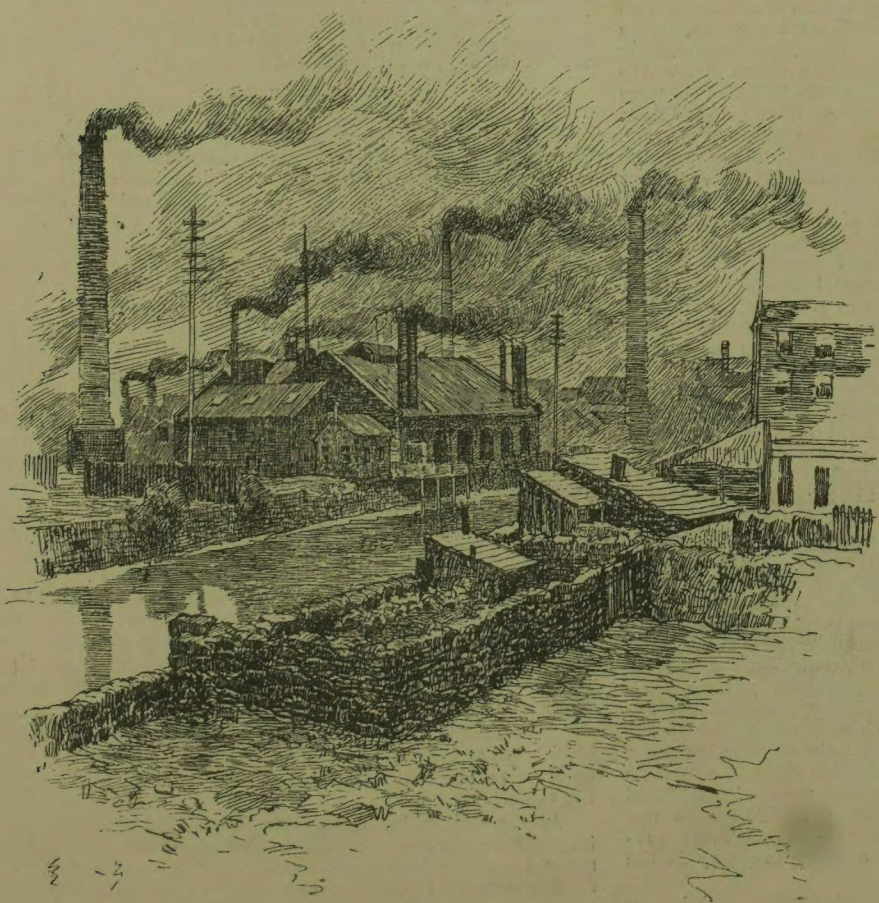
The capital of "Hallamshire," the most populous industrial and commercial town of South Yorkshire, famous all over the world for its steel cutlery, is situated on the river Don, but takes its name from a rivulet called the Sheaf, which here joins the larger stream flowing in a big southward bend from the Penistone moors. The neighbouring country has grand features of scenery on the westward side, with lofty hills of wild aspect rising on the border of the Derbyshire Peak region; to the north are the parks and woods of Wharnccliffe, Wortley, and Wentworth, and eastward lies the wide plain watered by the Don and the Rother. The town itself, however, is black and smoky, yet worthy of a visit for its own sake, as the home of a most important industry, and for the local institutions which it maintains with great public spirit. It is no modern upstart manufacturing town; Chaucer mentions the quality of its "whittles," or knives, and the Cutlers' Company was formed in the reign of James I. Other historical or antiquarian reminiscences belong to the old Lordship of Hallamshire; to the Manor-house, built in Henry VIII.'s time by the Earl of Shrewsbury, visited by Cardinal Wolsey; and to the site of the Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned during many years. This Castle was besieged and captured by the Parliamentary army in the Civil Wars, and was afterwards demolished. The present Lord of the Manor is the Duke of Norfolk, at whose house, called "The Farm," Prince

Albert Victor Edward of Wales stayed a couple of days last week. The Shrewsbury Chapel, in the old parish church of St. Peter, contains sumptuous monuments of two of the Earls and two of the Countesses, including him who served Queen Elizabeth as jailer of the Scottish Queen; his feet in the sculptured effigy rest on the dog called the talbot, "ever true and faithful to the Crown." The Talbot family, by marriage, transferred their Sheffield estate to the Howards, the head of whom is the Duke of Norfolk. It comprises only part of the original domains of Hallam, belonging in Saxon times to Earl Waltheof, who was put to death for his share in the northern rebellion against William the Conqueror. Several of the great territorial lordships in this part of England, like Hallam, were formerly entitled "shires," on account of the privileged feudal jurisdiction of their owners, as in the case of Howden, North Allerton, and Richmond; and this style is preserved in the title of the "Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire."

The civic municipality of Sheffield, headed by the popular Mayor, Alderman Brittain, entertained his Royal Highness last week at the Corn Exchange, a fine Tudor Gothic building, the tower of which is shown in one of our Sketches. Cutlers' Hall, where he was received by the worshipful Company "of that ilk," is an edifice in the Grecian style, built some fifty years ago. The annual banquets here, often favoured with the presence of leading politicians, have usually attracted public notice. The visitor to Sheffield will also observe the Music-hall, the fine new Market, and the bronze statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the Anti-Corn-Law Rhymers, who was a Sheffield townsman; the Shrewsbury Hospital or Almshouse, rebuilt on a new site in 1827; the Wesleyan School, and the College on Ranmoor, which are important institutions of the Methodist Connexion. Our Artist has rather bestowed his attention upon some characteristic features of the streets and banks of the river, with the dingy foundries, factories, and warehouses of the local trade. These were opened to the inspection of Prince Edward of Wales, who also examined a great collection of Sheffield ware at the Industrial Exhibition. The quantity of steel



LOOKING FROM THE 'LADIES' BRIDGE.



A SHEFFIELD FOUNDRY.



A STREET CORNER, CASTLE-STREET.



LAST SKETCHES FROM THE SOUDAN: LORD WOLSELEY BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY.
A SKETCH BY MR. WALTER PAGET, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SOUAKIM.

yearly manufactured or made into cutlery at this place exceeds in value three millions sterling. Besides the knives, razors, and scissors, for which Sheffield has always been celebrated, the tools, files, saws, and other useful articles, there is a great business in larger steel forgings; armour plates for our warships are rolled by Messrs. Cammell and Co., and by Sir John Brown and Co.; and the conversion of iron into steel by the Bessemer process has been carried on here for nearly thirty years past. Silver electro-plating, the manufacture of Britannia metal, and some kinds of brass-work, also wire-drawing and other hardware manufactures, are successfully practised at Sheffield. The population of the town and surrounding district, immediately connected with it, is about 240,000. Some account of the proceedings at the late Royal visit will be found on another page.

LAST SKETCHES FROM THE SOUDAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Walter Paget, lately at the headquarters of General Sir Gerald Graham's force at Souakim, made a Sketch of Lord Wolseley's farewell inspection of the Australian (New South Wales) regiment of infantry, which has since returned to Australia. The Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Sir Gerald Graham and attended by the officers of their staffs and others, amongst whom was Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., made a brief speech to the colonial troops praising their behaviour in the short campaign, and the Australians responded with great enthusiasm, giving three cheers for the Queen and three for Lord Wolseley. His Lordship, who rode a grey Arab, and wore a blue tunic, most of the other officers being in "khaki," with brown belts and Bedford cords, took off his helmet and bowed his thanks, again bidding the colonials a hearty good-bye. This is the scene represented in our Artist's Sketch. Lord Wolseley is now on his way home from Egypt, and is expected to arrive in London on Monday next.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The charming Prince's Theatre, Coventry-street, will become notorious for the reversal of theatrical verdicts and the upsetting of dramatic prophecy. Indeed, the manager of this excellent property must be continually reminded of the old paradox about driving—"If you go to the left you are sure to be right, if you keep to the right you go wrong." "The Private Secretary" was a notorious case in point. There was a play that went very badly the first night, and narrowly ran the risk of prompt condemnation. It was not worth while, at any rate, to prolong the existence in Piccadilly of an interesting invalid. So away went "The Private Secretary," to make one of the largest successes on record elsewhere, and to become a formidable competitor to "Our Boys." The second surprise of the Prince's Theatre was the career of "Peril," under Mrs. Langtry's direction. Here was a play that had been exhausted a few months previously at the Haymarket Theatre, within a few hundred yards of Piccadilly. Apparently, nobody wanted to see it any more. But, suddenly, that which was prepared as a stop-gap proved capable of a run; and the same play that was unattractive at the Haymarket was discovered to be popular at the Prince's. A third surprise came with "The Great Pink Pearl," a new funny play written by Mr. R. C. Carton and Mr. Cecil Raleigh. Produced a few weeks ago at a morning performance at one of the duller, most ill-omened, and unlucky theatres, it was said that nothing wittier of the kind had ever been heard or seen in London. The audience was declared to be in fits of laughter. There was scarcely a dissentient voice. The "Magistrate" would have to look to its laurels when the "Pink Pearl" was produced, so said the commentators. Fabulous sums were announced as being offered for the play. It was not a risk but a certainty. It was a question not whether it would play for one year, but how many years could exhaust the attractions of the "Great Pink Pearl." Possibly too much had been said on the subject. It is probable that, innocently enough, the public had been led to expect too much; but, at any rate, the same note of instant enthusiasm was not struck at the Prince's Theatre. Everyone appeared to be waiting for the joke, and for some reason or other there were moments when the play dragged terribly. It is, no doubt, a well-constructed and able piece of dramatic workmanship. The young authors understand the value of a "rally" at the end of an act, and know how to bring down their curtain with speed and excitement. There are scenes also of strong comedy interest that lift the play out of the regions of rough-and-tumble farce. There are a few awkward lines that might judiciously be revised or expunged; but for all that, "The Great Pink Pearl" remains a clever and interesting work. By this time, no doubt, it goes far better than it did on the first night. The actors have learned to work better together. They do not labour so, and have learned the art of spontaneity. There are some very clever artists in the cast, including M. Marius, one of the best actors, next to Mr. Wyndham, in this class of entertainment, and invaluable in giving spirit to a play; Mr. E. W. Garden, who, for the moment, is not quite at home as the pivot of farcical comedy; Mr. Charles Groves, another excellent comedian, who would be well advised to reconsider his "make-up" in the character he assumes; and Mr. R. C. Carton, who has never been seen to such advantage in any play in which he has appeared. Individual performances are, no doubt, very good: but what the play seemed to want on the first night was that Criterion spirit, that sense of unison, and that idea of enjoyment that are so invaluable in these plays. "The Great Pink Pearl" was over and over again allowed to drop. It wanted keeping up: it required a leader. Unless these forces are sent along at fever heat, they are comparatively valueless. It should be give-and-take all round. But then, of course, it must be difficult to run through plays in the dog-days!

The anxiously expected arrival of Sara Bernhardt as Théodora, and the farewell of the Bancrofts, will virtually bring the season to a close. The Adelphi is to open for a summer season with a welcome arrival of "Arrah-na-Pogue," one of the most delightful dramas that Boucicault ever wrote. But after that, there will be an interregnum until harvest-time, at the end of August, when Mr. Wilson Barrett will be ready at the Princess's, Mr. Sims at the Adelphi, and Mr. Harris at Drury-Lane, with dramas to amuse us all during the autumn and winter months.

The new Art Gallery in Aberdeen was opened on Tuesday with an excellent exhibition of pictures, which include specimens of the works of some of the greatest English and Scottish artists of the day. The opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Provost, in the presence of a large and fashionable company.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. O.V.A. by W. G. W. 14. Every Evening at 8.0. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving, O.V.A. M's. P. 14. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. SPECIAL MATINEE OF OLIVIA, MONDAY, JULY 6. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance or by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.15.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Brockley, S.E., Arthur James, eldest son of Frederic Smith, of No. 42, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W., to Caroline Penelope Jones, niece of Albert John Fuller, of No. 104, Tressillian-road, St. John's, S.E.

On May 12, at St. Michael's Church, by the Right Rev. the Primate of New Zealand, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Harper and the Rev. Walter Harper, George, son of Humphrey Hamner, of Sumner, to Ruth, eldest daughter of C. Percy Cox, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

On the 30th ult., at St. Stephen's, Dulwich, by the Rev. D. Lancaster McAnally, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Meek Clark, Vicar of the Parish, Co-mo Gordon, son of W. Paterson, Esq., Beech Grove, Sydenham-hill, to Mary Blair, daughter of M. McGeorge, Esq., Nithsdale, Sydenham.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 1885. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER. The two Grand Historical Paintings by F. Sargent, contain upwards of 350 Portraits from Special Sittings. On view at 170, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD. The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Wigramman from studies made by him at Osborne. - 18, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM. THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND PICTURE, at British Gallery, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 88, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885. Patron.—H.M. the QUEEN. President.—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. Division I., Inventions. Division II., Music. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. every Week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. MILITARY BANDS DAILY, and the STRAUSS ORCHESTRA from VIENNA. ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps. Special Evening fêtes, Wednesdays and Saturdays. INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

CHESTER TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, JULY 22, 23, 24. Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Her Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Earl and Countess of Chester. "The Redemption," "Daniel," "Stabat Mater" (Rossini), "St. Paul" (Messa), "Berlioz," "Faust," and miscellaneous works. Artists: Miss Mary Davies, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Paley, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Ma. s. Mr. Brerton, and Mr. Santley. Bands and Chorus, 900. Reserved seats for three days inclusive, two guineas and one guinea. Single tickets, 15s. and 7d. 6d. Full particulars from the hon. sec. at Messrs. Phillips and Golders' 18, and 72.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, will be played the Comedietta, by C. M. Rae, FIRST IN THE FIELD. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farcical Play, in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. Messrs. Marius, E. W. Garden, A. M. Denison, S. Caffrey, S. Harcourt, Hamilton, Bell, H. Parry, C. Bowland, and Charles Groves. Messrs. Compton, Clara Jockis, Gabrielle Goldney, E. H. Brooke, &c. Doors open at twenty minutes to Eight; commence at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open Eleven to Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700). Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW AND BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, at Three and Eight. Faut, ms. 6s.; solo stais, 3s.; Arca, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

ANTWERP EXHIBITION AND THE CONTINENT, via HARWICH.—The G.E.P. Co.'s Fast Passenger-steamers to Antwerp and Rotterdam. From London (Liverpool-street Station) at 5 p.m., Manchester at 3 p.m., Doncaster at 4.45 p.m., every Week-day in connection with Express-Trains from Scotland and the North of England. Cheap Circular Tours in Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and, &c. Low through bookings to all parts of the Continent. For picturesque and inexpensive tours, read the G.E.P. Co.'s "Tourist Guide to the Continent," price 6d.; post-free, 8d. "A Trip to the Ardennes," "Holidays in Holland," "Antwerp and its Exhibition," "The Moselle," "The Hartz Mountains," post-free, 1d. For particulars and time-books (free), Address, F. Gooday, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hotel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON SEAFORD EASTBOURNE ST. LEONARDS HASTINGS WORTHING LITTLEHAMPTON BOGNOR HAYLING ISLAND POLESWORTH SOUTHSEA Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Trains in connection from Kensington (Addison-road) and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets from London available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets. Improved Train Services. Pullman Car Trains between Victoria and Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Week-day. From Victoria 10 a.m., Fare 1s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, adding to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.0 p.m. Fare, 10s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE.—Cheap Day Return Tickets issued daily by Fast Trains from London Bridge 10.10 a.m. Week-days, 9.30 a.m. on Sundays, calling at Epsom. From Victoria 9.55 a.m. Week-days, 9.25 a.m. Sundays, calling at Clapham Junction. From Kensington (Addison-road) 9.55 a.m. Week-days, 9.10 a.m. Sundays. Fares, 15s., 11s. 6d., and 6s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. EXPRESS DAY SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY AS UNDER:—

	Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
Saturday, July 11 Dep. 11.30 a.m.	Dep. 11.30 a.m.	Arr. 11.45 p.m.	
Monday, " 13 " 7.30 " "	" 7.30 " "	" 6.40 "	
Tuesday, " 14 " 8.45 " "	" 8.50 " "	" 6.40 "	
Wednesday, " 15 " 8.45 " "	" 8.50 " "	" 6.40 "	
Thursday, " 16 " 8.45 " "	" 8.50 " "	" 6.40 "	
Friday, " 17 " 9.15 " "	" 9.20 " "	" 7.15 "	

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m., every Week-day and Sunday. FARES.—London to Paris and back. 1st Class. 2nd Class. Available for Return within One Month. £2 17s. 6d. £2 1s. 6d. Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 3s. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast paddle steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe in about 3½ hours. A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and S. Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, Cornhill; and Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, Cornhill; and Cook's, Ludgate-circus. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain sketch, 2s. 6d. Colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest-engraving on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 2s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 1s. 9d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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VISITING CARDS by CULLETON.—Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d. post-free, including the Engraving of Copper Plate. Wedding Cards, 6s. each. 50 Embossed Envelope, with Maiden Name, 12s. 6d. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 7.

The politicians have been busy drawing up programmes in view of the approaching elections. For completeness the palm must be given to that of the Republican Radical Socialists, who have boldly formulated their political and economical Utopia in a series of twenty-nine articles. The Socialist Radicals demand the suppression of the Senate, of the Presidency of the Republic, of Ministers, of permanent armies, of monopolies of all kinds, of titles, of the national debt, and of wars of conquest. They demand also the education of all children at the expense of the State, provision for citizens out of employ at public expense, suppression of collateral inheritance, and other purely Communistic reforms. The simple Radicals like M. Clémenceau are rather embarrassed by this manifesto of the pure revolutionaries, which they can neither disavow nor accept. The Radicals do not feel themselves strong enough to break with the revolutionaries; and so they seek a middle term, and declare the revolutionary programme to be excellent as an indication of the general ideas of the Socialist Radical democracy, but unacceptable as a contract between electors and candidates, the grave reforms proposed therein not having been sufficiently studied. In all probability, the simple Radicals and the revolutionary Radicals will be obliged to separate, with Clémenceau and Rochefort for their respective leaders. The multitude of programmes now being prepared shows how curiously political parties are split up in France. The Republicans vary from the Conservative to the Revolutionary shade; the Imperialists are divided into three groups—the Jéromists, the Victorists, and the Ludovists; the Monarchists are Legitimists or Orleanists. Indeed, we now have a new Monarchical party, composed of some 300 persons, who have been holding a three-days' congress and a banquet in Paris to proclaim their faith and allegiance to Don Juan de Bourbon, a Spanish gentleman, aged sixty-three, brother-in-law of the Comtesse Chambord.

In the Chamber during the past week, the chief and almost the only business has been the voting of the Budget. Yesterday there was a debate on the ratification of the treaty of Tien-Tsin. At the beginning of the sitting, the Minister of War read three telegrams from General De Courcy announcing that, having gone to Hue to present his letters of credit as Governor, he was treacherously attacked, in the night of July 5, by 30,000 Annamites in the citadel. The General adds that he repulsed the attack, and had sixty men killed and wounded. This incident did not prevent the acceptance of the treaty of Tien-Tsin by the Chamber. M. De Freycinet having explained that China was no longer suzerain of Annam, and that China had nothing to do with the relations between France and the Court of Hué. It was noticeable in the debate that no orator directly attacked the treaty, although many hinted reserves. General De Courcy has telegraphed to the Ministry of War that the Regent of Annam is in his hands. To-day the Senate resumed the discussion on the Egyptian Financial Convention, which they adopted.

The report of the budget of Fine Arts shows that the new Secretary of State for Fine Arts has granted the directors of the Grand Opera permission to give thirty or forty extraordinary performances in Italian next winter, the directors having shown that with French opera alone they are threatened with ruin. This permission has raised storms of criticism, and reopened the question of the Opera. Another question recently reopened is that of the management of the Comédie Française. M. Jules Claretie, the novelist, is likely to succeed M. Perrin very shortly. M. Claretie is a great Hugophil; he intends to have Hugo played constantly; but Hugo's pieces no longer attract the public; the financial condition of the Comédie Française is already not very brilliant; and hence the comedians are furious at the prospect of having M. Claretie appointed to manage them. Last year the receipts of the Comédie Française were 2,087,100f., and the expenses 1,666,331f. The troupe is composed of twenty-four sociétaires, who have a share in the profits of theatre, and thirty-four pensionnaires, who are paid a salary. During the year 1884, twenty-five pieces of the old repertory were played 177 times, and forty-four pieces of the modern repertory 589 times. In all, sixty-nine pieces were played in the course of fifty-two weeks.

By some accident, publicity has been given to a list which circulates amongst the members of the syndicate of milliners and dressmakers, containing confidential notes about the solvability of their customers. The press has discussed the matter for want of some better subject; and incidentally it has been stated that there are some 17,000 dressmakers in Paris, earning from 2f. to 7f. a day. The *mammans*, who are required to have irreproachable figures, and who are employed to show off toilets, are paid 100f. to 150f. a month. The saleswomen, who have a percentage on each article, have fine positions, because they are allowed and encouraged to exaggerate the real prices. The *premières*, who direct the artistic part of the great dressmaking establishments, also have handsome positions.

T. C.

The ravages of cholera are again increasing in Spain. The cases registered for Monday were 1701 and the deaths 797, being an increase of 234 in the former, and of 197 in the latter, over those of the previous day.

The accounts received of the Emperor William's health continue satisfactory. His Majesty takes his accustomed walk every day, and last Saturday night he visited the theatre. He also occupies himself daily with various matters of business, and entertains guests at dinner.

The Duchess of Cumberland gave birth to a son on Saturday evening, at Gmünden. The British Ambassador, Sir Augustus Paget, was present at the palace to make official registration of the event.

Duke Ernest of Schleswig-Holstein was thrown out of his carriage at Potsdam on Monday, and sustained a slight injury.

Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, the father of the Duke of Teck and uncle of the King of Württemberg, died last Saturday night, aged eighty-one, at the Styrian watering-place of Tuffer.

An International Poultry Show was opened on Friday, the 3rd inst., at Copenhagen, in the Rosengård Garden, by the King. The Royal Family, the Princess of Wales, and several Englishmen are among the exhibitors.

At Kiel, yesterday week, three ironclads, built there for the Chinese Government, were christened with a religious ceremony in the presence of the Chinese Ambassador, and the vessels sailed in the afternoon for China, via Plymouth.

The Indian Chief, Big Bear, who escaped when General Middleton pursued Riel and his rebel associates in the north-west of the Dominion, has been captured, with his band, while journeying to Fort Carlton with a view to surrender. They were reduced to this necessity by famine. At Regina, on Monday, Louis Riel was handed over by the military to the civil officials, and was arraigned before a stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Richardson. An indictment for treason, containing six counts, was read over to him, and he was committed to take his trial on July 20.

THE EVOLUTIONARY SQUADRON.

A squadron of ships of the Royal Navy, "on particular service," has been performing a series of experimental evolutions in Bantry Bay, on the south-west coast of Ireland. The principal ships of the squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir Geoffrey J. Hornby, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral W. H. Whyte, were the flag-ship *Minotaur*, seventeen guns, iron ship, armour-plated; the *Hercules*, fourteen guns, armour-plated (flag-ship of Vice-Admiral); the *Agincourt*, seventeen guns, armour-plated (flag-ship of Rear-Admiral); the *Sultan*, twelve guns, armour-plated; the *Iron Duke*, fourteen guns, armour-plated; the *Shannon*, nine guns, armour-plated; the *Devastation*, four guns, iron turret-ship, armour-plated; the *Ajax*, six guns, armour-plated turret-ship; the *Lord Warden*, eighteen guns, armour-plated turret-ship; the *Polyphemus*, steel torpedo-ram; the *Hecla*, six guns, iron torpedo dépôt-ship; the *Conquest*, fourteen guns, corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood; the *Mercury*, ten guns, despatch gun-boat; the *Mariner*, eight guns, composite sloop; the *Racer*, eight guns, composite sloop; the *Penelope*, eleven guns, iron armour-plated ship; the *Leander*, ten guns, steel, second-class steam cruiser; the *Repulse*, twelve guns, armour-plated ship; and the *Oregon*, armed cruiser.

On the north side of Bantry Bay, inside the promontory of Black Ball Head, lies Bere Island, five miles long, separated from the main shore by a strait, not much above one mile wide anywhere, called Berhaven, which is very much narrower at the western entrance. It was here, on Monday and Tuesday last week, that the operations were brought to a conclusion. They were designed chiefly to test the powers of the small craft of a modern fleet—torpedo-launches, steam-pinnaces, and ships' boats—in an attack on a squadron driven to take shelter in harbour from a superior force. For the purposes of this experiment Admiral Hornby divided his fleet into two parts, the defending vessels, commanded by Rear-Admiral Whyte, lying in Berhaven, Bantry Bay, while the attacking squadron, under Vice-Admiral Hoskins, was stationed further up the bay at Glengriff Harbour. From the eastern and western ends of Bere Island booms had been built to the mainland, thus closing the channel where the defending squadron lay to anything but large and heavy vessels. These booms, supported by fields of mines laid down in the outside waters, and cables and ropes placed in such a manner as to foul the screws of the advancing flotilla, and aided by such additional conditions as powerful electric lights and clear weather, proved to be practically impregnable against the onslaught of the "wasp" squadron which assailed them on the Monday night.

The harbour of Berhaven, with Bere Island, which was occupied by six hundred seamen and Marines, with field and machine guns, was supposed to be held by Rear-Admiral Whyte, while the mainland or northern shore was regarded as inaccessible. The gun-boats *Medway* and *Medina*, with the torpedo-ship, the *Hotspur*, guarded the eastern boom; and the *Snap* and *Pike* gun-boats, with the *Rupert* (torpedo-ship), held the western boom. In such an encounter, by the rules of the game, a boat will be put out of action if she is in the beam of an electric light, and is under the fire of a field or heavy gun at ranges up to 600 yards for ninety seconds, or at ranges up to 1200 yards for two minutes. She will also be put out of action by machine-gun fire within 600 yards for two minutes, or if she passes within 30 yards of a hostile boat of superior force, or if she passes within 30 yards of two inferior hostile boats of equal force. They will put one another out of action if they pass within 30 yards of one another. Gun-boats may be put out of action by being struck by a torpedo; the large ironclads may be similarly disabled. The Whiteheads are used without explosive charges, but carry the Holmes light, which shows the direction of the weapon. Any ships put out of action must immediately extinguish their electric lights. They need not, however, recall their boats.

The grand attack began at a quarter past eleven at night, when red lights were sent up by the gun-boats guarding the eastern boom announcing that the torpedo-boats which had been sent out reconnoitring had sighted the advance of Admiral Hoskins' fleet. Some extra torpedo-boats were sent out, and the alarm was given by a shot from the long-range gun on the eastern point of Bere Island. Scarce had it been fired, when a furious cannonade commenced from all sides, the intervals being filled up by the fusillades of musketry from the pinnaces. The *Hotspur*, on the north shore, pounded away incessantly with her 35-ton guns. No vessels or torpedo-boat of the enemy's fleet passed the eastern boom. Shortly after midnight, a detachment of the enemy's fleet was detected in the western passage. They were assailed by the shore guns as well as those of the gun-boats, pinnaces, and the 35-tonners of the *Rupert*. The firing continued an hour, after which Admiral Hoskins recalled his ships, leaving the boom still intact. The steam-pinnaces had attempted to "jump" the boom, and three of them got over, under a heavy fire, but were captured inside.

On the Tuesday afternoon, H.M.S. *Polyphemus* went out alone to try what effect a fast steam-ram of her class would have going at highest speed full tilt against the boom, with all its bustling spars and entanglement of wire hawser. For the spectacle of this trial, a great concourse of torpedo-boats, launches, cutters, and other small craft, began to collect near the centre of the eastern boom. Admirals Hoskins and Whyte went thither in their galleys; and the Commander-in-Chief followed them in a steam-pinnace, accompanied by Captain Fisher, of the *Excellent*. The boom was guarded by a line of torpedo-boats moored so as to enfilade the boom, just within effective rifle range. The *Polyphemus* had to run the gauntlet of this formidable array, and one would have thought her chances almost hopeless. Going a mile or two outside the harbour mouth, she gradually got up speed, as she circled round and round like an eagle in flight ready to swoop on its prey. As her speed increased up to seventeen knots or more, pointing straight for the defensive works, she seemed to skim over the water. As she passed across the submarine mines, several electric contact batteries exploded, showing that they had been well laid, and had sustained no injury during their long immersion in the water. Gathering way as she went, the *Polyphemus* shot clear of two torpedoes well aimed at her, and ran for the boom. A moment of anxious suspense, and then she crushed through the obstacle as if it had been of paper, severing the five-inch steel wire hawser without the slightest difficulty or any shock or pause, so irresistible was the force of her rush. A third torpedo was aimed at her, but Captain Jeffreys, who handled his ship with great skill and coolness, merely ordered the helm to be put hard a-starboard. She swung quickly round, and the frightful missile, instead of striking the *Polyphemus* fell on her quarter and passed harmlessly astern, whilst those on board raised a hearty cheer for the clever manoeuvre by which this shot had been avoided. Then a perfect armada of steam-launches carrying torpedoes swarmed about her, discharging those engines as they came, so that they crossed the tracks of each other. Pursuing similar tactics throughout, Captain Jeffreys turned his ship now right, now left, stopped her dead, or went ahead full speed, as occasion demanded, and avoided all except one

with wonderful dexterity. Whether even that one struck the ship is doubtful. There were many skilful seamen who expressed great admiration for the way in which the *Polyphemus* was handled by her able commander. After this the boom was further tested by exploding a charge of gun-cotton placed as it might have been done in action, and this not only fractured the timbers, but cut through a stout steel hawser like a knife. The opening thus made, however, was so small that a torpedo point could not have been driven through without risk of sustaining serious damage.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, at Tottenham-green, was held, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

By permission of Earl and Countess Brownlow, the first exhibition of work done in the classes of the Home Arts and Industries Association was held at 3, Carlton House-terrace, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Lord Cranbrook presided on Monday over a gathering in the Jerusalem Chamber, in Westminster Abbey, to consider the question of boarding out orphan pauper children from workhouses. A Resolution was passed in favour of the appointment of a lady inspector.

Mr. Justice Chitty has authorised the trustees of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund to raise £6000 on security of the fund for the purpose of applying £5000 to the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers, and £1000 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum.

The Dean of Llandaff presided on Monday at a meeting held in the rooms of the Social Science Association, at which it was resolved to form for the Unions of the Strand, St. Giles's, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, a branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier of Magdala, and many other distinguished officers, attended a meeting held at the Mansion House on Monday—the Lord Mayor presiding—at which steps were taken to form a Volunteer Forces' Benevolent Association, for the relief of Volunteers who needed it, and the support of the widows and orphans of members of the force.

The conference of head teachers and others interested in the work of educating the deaf and dumb was concluded yesterday week in the City and Guilds of London Institute. The conference unanimously resolved to urge upon Lord Salisbury the importance of taking steps without delay to secure the efficient education, through State aid, of the deaf and dumb in the United Kingdom.

A garden party and fancy fair were held at St. Philip's, Stepney, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The proceeds will be devoted to benevolent works in connection with the above church and parish, maintenance of the public garden, maintenance of the children's playground, provision of nourishment and comforts for the sick, sending children and invalids into the country, the emigration of suitable persons and the supply of outfits, the enlargement of the gymnasium, &c.

We receive daily numerous applications for funds to enable school children and others to be taken for a day into the country. Our space, unfortunately, will not allow of even the briefest description of these several appeals being given, so numerous are they; but this is, perhaps, not much to be regretted, seeing that persons desiring of aiding so excellent a scheme, wherever they may be residing in London, are sure to find agencies at work—often quietly, without appealing to the general public—to give the poor a day's outing in the country. Our advice is: Inquire in your own neighbourhood, but give!

The Duchess of Westminster laid the foundation-stone, last Saturday afternoon, of a large assembly-hall at the rear of a handsome building which has been recently erected in the Mile-end-road for the purposes of the Tower Hamlets Mission. The front building includes a side hall, a large and prosperous coffee-palace, accommodation for working men's clubs and young men's Christian associations, and the new assembly-hall is to accommodate 5000 people, at a cost of £14,000. The Duke of Westminster presided, and expressed the warm sympathy which the Duchess and he felt in the work in which Mr. Charrington was engaged, and presented £1000 to the building fund. Many purses were handed to the Duchess.

The Warchousemen and Clerks' Schools, which are charmingly situated among the Surrey hills, near Caterham Junction, were the scene of an interesting gathering last Saturday, the occasion being the annual public examination and distribution of prizes. The proceedings, which were attended by a large number of the supporters of the institution and many old scholars, commenced with luncheon, served in the girls' school-room, under the presidency of Mr. B. S. Oiding. Subsequently an adjournment was made to the large dining-hall, where Mr. S. Hope Morley took the chair, and the boys and girls, who numbered nearly two hundred, underwent a sharp *visà voce* examination at the hands of Mr. John Noble. Prizes were then handed to the successful scholars by Mrs. Hope Morley, who addressed a few kindly words to each recipient.

Our Portraits of Lord Rothschild and Sir Henry Edwards are from photographs by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Brompton-road; and that of the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, from one by Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of Birmingham.

Lord Egerton of Tatton has taken off all increases of rent made on farms on his Cheshire estates during the past forty years. It is also his Lordship's intention to readjust all the rentals to meet the present agricultural depression.

Twenty regiments of Militia, numbering nearly 15,000 officers and men, have assembled this week for the annual training of twenty-seven days.—Six battalions of metropolitan volunteers, representing an aggregate strength of nearly 6000 officers and men, underwent the annual Government inspection last Saturday in the Old Deer Park, Richmond.

Sir Richard Temple presided yesterday week at the distribution of prizes to successful students attending the Charing-cross Hospital Medical School, and in addressing the students, congratulated them on the excellence of the institution and on the growing importance of the profession on which they were entering.

The annual meeting of the Royal Toxophilite Society, which is the great event of the archery season, apart from the public contests, took place in the society's grounds, Regent's Park, on Tuesday. There were twenty-three prizes, eight for leading scores. The highest score of the day, namely 400 from seventy fifts, was secured by Mrs. Piers Legh, the National Championess.

There was a fine display at the great rose show held at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, several new varieties being included in the exhibits.—The collection brought together on Tuesday by the National Rose Society in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington served to confirm the opinion expressed at the Crystal Palace as to the exceptional character of this year's roses. Over 7000 blooms were sent to the show.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second appearance of Mlle. Alma Fohström in the title-character of "Lucia di Lammermoor" took place on Thursday week, and more than confirmed the good opinion formed of her from her first performance, in the same opera, on the previous Tuesday. On that occasion, it will be remembered, she appeared at very short notice, and without a rehearsal, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame Adelina Patti, who was announced for Margherita in "Faust." Mlle. Fohström possesses a soprano voice of good compass and high range, and excels both in sentimental expression and brilliant execution. She made a very favourable impression in the opening cavatina and in the duets with Edgardo and Enrico, and improved on this by her acting and singing in the contract-scene: her success having culminated in her very fine delivery of the closing scene of delirium. Both as a vocalist and an actress Mlle. Fohström possesses exceptional merits. Signor Giannini was the Edgardo, and Signor De Anna the Enrico—other characters requiring no specific mention.

Last Saturday, "Martha" was given, with Madame Patti's performance in the title-character, which she represented with true appreciation of its refined comic humour. In spite of some slight traces of recent indisposition, Madame Patti sang the music with much effect, particularly in the spinning-quartet and the romance, "Qui, sola vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer"), first in Italian, then in English. A very important feature was the fine singing of Madame Scalchi as Nancy. M. Engel sustained the character of Lionello, Signor Cherubini that of Plunkett, and Signor Caracciolo that of Tristano.

On Tuesday, Madame Patti appeared as Margherita in "Faust," and sang and acted with great effect, as on many former occasions. Another repetition of a fine performance was Madame Scalchi's Siebel. Signor Giannini, as Faust, gave his cavatina "Salve dimora" with greater effect than other portions of his music, and Signor De Anna gave a powerful rendering of the death-scene of Valentino. The cast included Madame Lablache as Marita and Signor De Vaschetti as Wagner. The character and the music of Mephistopheles are not suited to the powers of Signor Cherubini, to whom the part was assigned. The performances are skilfully conducted by Signor Arditi.

The Royal Academy of Music gave a students' orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, when a good display was made of the progress of the pupils in the various branches of musical education. Effective vocal performances were given by Misses K. Payne, M. Hoare, and A. Boequet. Pianoforte pieces were skilfully rendered by Misses Mackness and M. Lyons, Mr. A. Dace and Mr. Reddie; and Miss W. Robinson and Mr. J. E. German played violin solos with great effect. There was a full orchestra; and some of the vocal pieces included the co-operation of the Academy choir. Mr. W. Shakespeare conducted ably. The annual prize distribution will take place on July 24.

Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, gave his annual concert at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when his own skilful performances on his instrument, and those of other professors thereof, were alternated with an effective programme of vocal music contributed by eminent artists.

Mr. W. G. Cusins' concert, at St. James's Hall, was one of the specialties of last week. His own skilful pianoforte playing, effective instrumental performances by other well-known artists, and the co-operation of Mesdames Albani and Scalchi, and other eminent vocalists, combined to form a highly attractive programme.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett prize took place at the Royal Academy of Music last week: there were twenty-eight candidates, and the prize was awarded to Jane Taylor. The Heathcote Long prize was also competed for: there were twenty-three candidates, and the prize was gained by F. James Gostelow. The competition for the Parepa-Rosa gold medal took place on Thursday week: there were three candidates, and the medal was awarded to William Nicholl.

Herr Lehmeier's annual concert was given at Messrs. Collard's Concert-Rooms on Monday morning; and on the same day Miss Emma Barker's matinee musicale took place at 23, Rutland-gate, by permission of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton; Fraulein Rosa Sturmfels has announced a matinee musicale for Friday, the 10th inst., at Messrs. Collard's Concert-Rooms, 16, Grosvenor-street; Mlle. Van Zandt—the accomplished American prima donna—was to take her benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, yesterday (Friday) evening; and Chevalier Leonhard Emil Bach's last concert this season was announced for the same evening at St. James's Hall.

A pianoforte recital will be given in Prince's Hall, next Wednesday afternoon, by Beniamino Cesi, principal professor of the Royal College of Music, Naples, being his first appearance in London.—Signor Carlo Dacci will give a morning concert, assisted by eminent artists, next Saturday, at 77, Portland-place, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Riviere.—Miss Eleonore D'Esterre-Keating, assisted by eminent artistes, will give a morning concert in aid of the Albany Memorial at the National Hospital for the Paralyzed, at Queen-square, to be given next Saturday at 23, Rutland-gate, by permission of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton. Mr. Walter Besant will give a reading.

Mr. W. G. Cusins, Master of the Music to her Majesty the Queen, has been appointed as a Professor of the Pianoforte at the Guildhall School of Music, in place of the late Sir Julius Benedict.

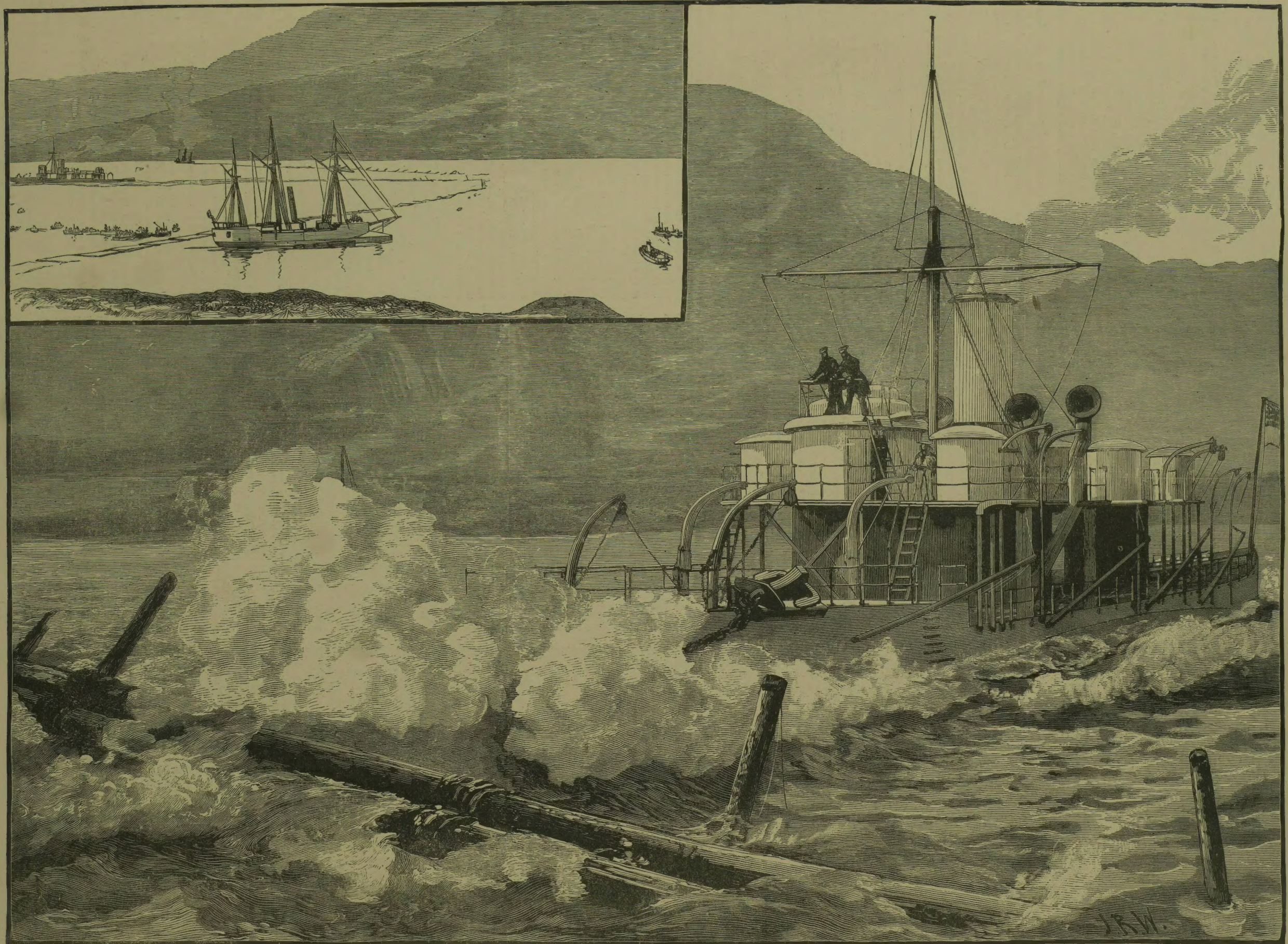
A special service, in commemoration of the bicentenary of the birth of Handel, will be held next Tuesday evening in Westminster Abbey, where the composer was buried in 1759. His "Dettingen Te Deum," and other works, will be given. There will be a full orchestra, and Madame Albani is engaged. Dr. J. F. Bridge (organist of the Abbey) will conduct the performances, and Dr. Stainer (organist of St. Paul's) will preside at the organ.

It is announced that the Royal College of Music intends to give a performance of Mozart's "Figaro," at the Court Theatre, towards the close of the present month.

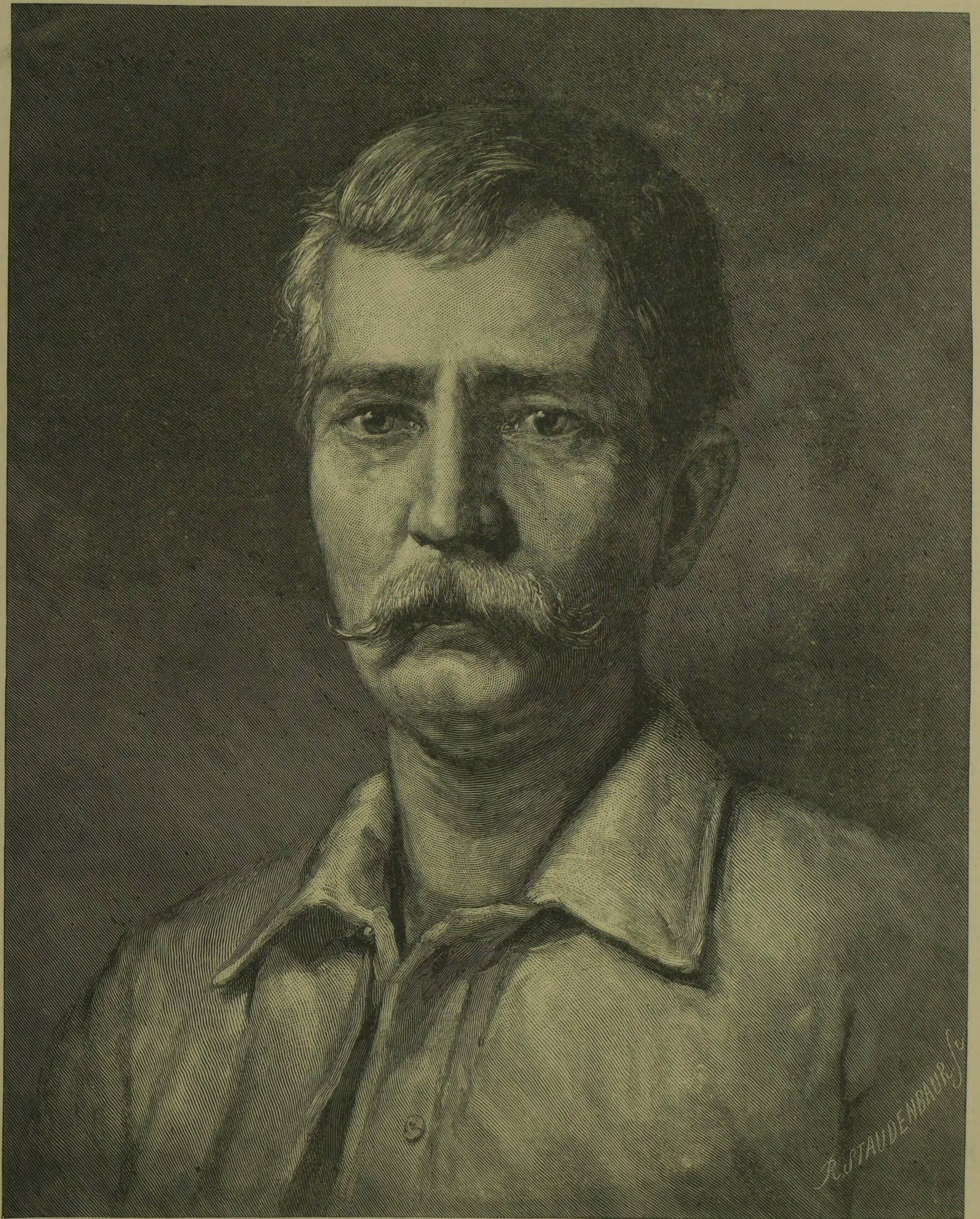
The laying of the first stone of the new buildings for the Guildhall School of Music will take place on July 21. The school was established in 1880, and has rapidly and continuously progressed, both in the number of the students and the artistic results obtained; and the institution will benefit greatly by the transference to the new premises, in close proximity to the Embankment.

"Dream On" and "I'll send thee love, an offering," songs by Heinrich Klein, are both very expressive melodies of a specially vocal character, and lying within a moderate range of voice. They are published by H. Klein.

A meeting of the local general committee in connection with the forthcoming visit of the British Association to Birmingham was held in that town on the 2nd inst. An executive committee was elected, and it was resolved to recommend to the general committee of the association that the Birmingham meeting should begin on the first Wednesday in September, 1886.



H.M.S. Polyphemus striking the Boom.



MR. H. M. STANLEY, THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE NEW FREE STATE OF THE CONGO.
FROM THE PORTRAIT BY F. MOSCHELES, IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

It is announced that the King of the Belgians, President of the International Association of the Congo, has conferred the appointment of Governor of the Free State upon Mr. Henry Moreland Stanley, the bold explorer and successful administrator by whose labours that region has been won to geographical science and to the influence of civilisation. We have engraved the characteristic and spirited Portrait of Mr. Stanley, by Mr. F. Moscheles, which is exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, representing him in his working dress usually worn by him in Africa. A review of his last published book, the two volumes entitled "The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State, a Story of Work and Exploration" (Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), appeared in our columns several weeks ago.

Mr. Stanley is a native of Denbigh, in Wales, born in 1840. He went young to the United States of America, served in the Civil War, and was one of the special correspondents of the *New York Herald*, travelling for that journal in Spain, in Abyssinia, in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Armenia, previously to 1871, when he was invited by the proprietor, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, to undertake an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone in the region of Lake Tanganyika. "How I Found Livingstone," which was the title of his narrative published in London when he arrived here in 1874, is a tale of great interest; and many of us remember the feelings of painful anxiety for Livingstone's fate which were relieved, for a time only, by Mr. Stanley's successful exploit, but Livingstone, having been supplied with fresh means, chose to continue his task of exploring the lakes and rivers of the interior; and died on the shore of Lake Bangweolo a few months later. In 1876, the proprietors of the *New York Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* of London jointly sent out an expedition, conducted by Mr. Stanley, to complete the explorations which Livingstone had begun, examining the connection between Lakes Bangweolo or Bemba and Moero, by the rivers Luapula and Lualaba, with the streams farther to the north, partially known in the neighbourhood of Nyangwé, a town frequented by Arab traders. Mr. Stanley then determined to follow the unknown river below Nyangwé, and embarked on it with a flotilla of boats and canoes, by which he pursued an adventurous navigation of 1660 miles, finding ultimately that this river was the Congo, and that it flowed to the Atlantic Ocean, making a huge bend, north of the Equator, and turning in a south-westerly direction. This grand geographical discovery, which is described in his book, "The Dark Continent," published after his return to England in 1878, was enough to secure its author's permanent renown; but his account of the Congo had excited in Europe a strong desire to attempt the opening of that great river to commercial colonisation. King Leopold II., acting not in his political capacity as a Sovereign, but devoting large sums of money from his private fortune to the work, took the lead of an Association composed of Belgians, Dutch, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, and others to prosecute this important object. There were originally two Associations, one called the "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo," in some degree of co-operation with each other, and both founded by King Leopold, which were afterwards amalgamated, Colonel Strauch being the secretary, with the headquarters at Brussels. Representatives of Austria, Italy, and Russia joined the International Society, and committees in many European cities, and in the United States, assisted in raising subscriptions.

Mr. Stanley, during the year 1878, was consulted on the plans, and engaged to carry them out by an expedition to proceed from the West Coast of Africa up the Congo, to select sites for the stations, entering into friendly negotiations with all the native chiefs of tribes, and to form establishments for peaceful trade. He first, however, went to Zanzibar, on the east coast, in order to settle affairs which had previously been commenced there by other agents of the Association, and to obtain the services of a sufficient number of trustworthy men of the same class as his followers in the expedition of 1876 and 1877. In August, 1879, having collected the men and stores at the mouth of the Congo, at Banana Point, Mr. Stanley began the difficult and highly responsible undertaking on the waters and banks of that mighty river. He had a flotilla of steam-boats, built of steel, and made so as to be taken in pieces for occasional carriage overland; those which proved most useful were 42 ft. or 43 ft. long, and 7 ft. or 8 ft. wide, drawing 11 in. water, with engines of six-horse power. He was accompanied by a dozen European officers, several of whom belonged to the Belgian Army; and he had sixty-eight Zanzibar men, who were armed and drilled as soldiers. This number was afterwards nearly doubled. Ample stores for the personal wants of the party, with tools for building and road making, and quantities of cloth and other manufactured goods to trade with, had been provided for the expedition.

We had previously known Mr. Stanley as a courageous and persevering traveller, amidst considerable perils as well as fatigues and hardships; but he now proved himself a very able administrator in the founding and ruling of the new settlements, at Vivi, Manyanga, Isangila, Leopoldville or Stanley Pool, Bolobo, the Equator Station, and Stanley Falls, and in his dealings with the native tribes up the Congo. He was occupied in this work from 1879 to the end of 1883, spending months at each of the stations, and personally directing every matter of detail with rare sagacity and energy, and with a force of will that seems to justify, as a metaphor, the name which the natives gave him, Bula Matari, "the Breaker of Rocks." The name, however, was intended literally enough to commemorate their astonishment when they saw him, at Vivi, teaching his men to use sledge-hammers in reducing large boulders to the small fragments of stone used as "metal," in making a proper artificial road. They had, of course, no idea that anybody could ever require to do such a thing; for they had no more notion of a wheeled carriage than the inhabitants of some districts in Great Britain had a few generations ago. Mr. Stanley's road-making, and his labours in conveying steam-boats and stores over long stretches of rough and hilly country, where the navigation was stopped by the rapids, between Vivi and Leopoldville, seem to have been the hardest part of his enterprise. All this trouble is to be spared in future by the construction of one or two short pieces of railway, at a cost of a million and a half sterling, with certainty of much profitable traffic. The sites chosen for the stations of the Congo Association occupied but small pieces of land, not of much value to the natives; and, in every instance, there was a fair bargain for a stipulated price or rent; the whole proceeding was conducted with formal public deliberation before the assembled heads of the tribe. More than four hundred tribes were induced, by the sincere and benevolent diplomacy of Mr. Stanley, to give their assent, in some cases their active assistance, to the advancing operations of the Association; they readily engaged to allow European trade, to keep the peace with each other, and to make the Association their arbitrator in disputes between the tribes. Those black people of the Congo are, in fact, keenly alive to the advantages of trade, greedy of gain, and extremely sharp and cunning. Mr. Stanley often found himself obliged to pay or give very much more than he had intended; and the attempts that were made to cheat him, or

indirectly to thwart his plans by some false pretence or deception, are very amusing to us, but must at the time have been vexatious to him. We can only think it creditable to his discretion that he managed to succeed in every important point, with one or two brief outbreaks of causeless local hostility, when he stood entirely on the defensive, and there was very little bloodshed.

Returning, in the early part of 1884, down the Congo from Stanley Falls, and having witnessed, on the upper river, frightful cruelties and enormous devastation attendant on the kidnapping raids of the Arab slave-traders, Mr. Stanley arrived at Vivi on April 21. He found the affairs of that station in a very unpromising state, owing to the negligence and incompetence of some European agents and superintendents, who were not of his own selection. There had been great waste of the company's property, as well as waste of time; and Mr. Stanley, who was personally animated by strong feelings of duty and honour, might well be indignant. He soon put matters right, and then, leaving all the stations in charge of trustworthy men, returned to Europe, arriving at the end of July last year.

He gave lectures on the commercial resources of the Congo during the autumn months, while friendly diplomatists, above all the powerful German statesman, Prince Bismarck, took up the question of creating a neutral Free State in that region, as the alternative of permitting it wholly to become a Portuguese dominion. The actual and historical rights of Portugal really comprised little more than a portion of the south or left bank of the Lower Congo, from the seacoast up to Noki, and a small detached piece of the coast farther north, from Cabo Lombo to Massabé, leaving the north bank of the river and some of the coast free to be occupied by the International Association. North from about Massabé, the French had already taken possession of the coast, with a large extent of the interior, embracing the right bank of the Congo above Manyanga, up to within one degree of latitude south of the Equator. These claims, resulting from the explorations of M. De Brazza and his arrangements with some native chiefs, could not be resisted by the International Association. But Prince Bismarck, desirous of aiding the Association for the sake of German trade, proposed to France the holding of a European Conference, which was assembled at Berlin in November, to settle every territorial question, and to decree resolutions for the free navigation and traffic of the Congo. At the meetings of this Conference, which ended on Feb. 26, Mr. Stanley attended as "technical adviser," attached to the American plenipotentiaries. The French, British, German, Austrian, Belgian, Russian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and other Governments were represented by their Ambassadors, aided by special delegates and experts. They consented, one after another, formally to recognise the International Association of the Congo as a new State, and conventions were made by it with France and Portugal, relating to exchanges of territory, which were satisfactory to Mr. Stanley and his principals. The dominions finally assigned to France and to Portugal, on the western side of Central Africa, are of great extent and value; but the Free State, of which King Leopold is head, covers two thirds of the whole breadth of Central Africa, as far east as Lake Tanganyika; while to the north, it approaches the confluents of the Upper Nile; and to the south, it is on the watershed dividing the sources of the Congo from the Zambesi. It has only a very little bit of seacoast; but many hundred miles of the great river flow through its territory, which is rich in a variety of products affording good mercantile profit. The present disposition of the natives seems all that could be wished; and we doubt not that, while Mr. Stanley is Governor, the Congo Free State may have a good chance of prosperity, and its administration may benefit the general interests of mankind.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the silver medal of the institution and £10 were awarded to David Duncan, late coxswain of the Montrose life-boats, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £33 were also granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month, and to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life on our coasts, and payments amounting to £4640 were made on the 286 life-boat stations of the institution. A second contribution of £1000 had been received from Mrs. MacDonald, of Brighton, for the maintenance of her life-boat; £700 had also been given by Miss Jacomb-Hood, of Lee, for a new life-boat to be named "The Robert and Susan"; and Edward F. White, Esq., and Miss White, of Blackheath, had sent the institution their annual subscription of £75 to defray the expense of maintaining a life-boat. New life-boats were forwarded last month to Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Castletown, Isle of Man, and Groomsport, county Down. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

Rear-Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., has been appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, in the room of Rear-Admiral Baird, who has been nominated Admiral Superintendent of the Reserves.

The Kennel Club's Summer Dog Show opened at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, continuing open until Friday evening. There were 1300 dogs entered, divided into 171 classes, the total value of the prizes to be competed for being nearly £1500.

On the recommendation of General Sir Peter Lumsden, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been conferred upon Torrez Baz, of the Punjab Infantry, one of the escort of the Afghanistan Boundary Commission, for saving the life of Mozuffen Khan, another Sepoy, in the river Heri-Rud, Afghanistan, on April 19 last.

What is "Tip-top"? In the course of trying an action in the Queen's Bench last Saturday arising out of the sale of a dairyman's business at Bayswater it was mentioned that one of the articles sold was "tip-top," but counsel failed to elicit what "tip-top" consisted of, further than it was supposed to be made of the interior fat of cows, and was a kind of butterine used for pastry in hot weather.

The statistics of the Board of Trade with reference to emigration show that during the past month 19,930 emigrants left the United Kingdom, being 11,304 English, 2551 Scotch, and 6068 Irish. Of these 12,908 went to the United States, 2684 to British North America, and 3770 to Australasia. The total number is nearly 2000 below that of June, 1884, but the emigrants to Australasia are 821 more than they were in June, 1884. For the first six months of the present year the number of British emigrants was 106,434, as compared with 128,861 in the first half of 1884. The emigrants of the present year have been 58,909 English, 11,049 Scotch, and 36,476 Irish; 73,099 went to the United States, 10,949 to British North America, and 17,906 to Australasia, being some 9000 fewer to each of the two first-named and about 4600 fewer to the last than those who emigrated in 1884.

CITY ECHOES.

Though investors are doing what they can to find openings for the employment of their funds, and business men were never more persistent than they are now, the supply of money accumulates, so that the rate of discount threatens to further recede. It is now but $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Favourable as these circumstances are to securities, Stock Exchange prices do not display any degree of animation, and as regards such as depend upon trading results the tendency is unfavourable. The weather is, however, a great encouragement, and now that the change of Government is complete, there is a feeling of confidence in regard to foreign affairs, to which we have long been strangers.

Immediately upon the close of the half-year, the announcement of the Bank dividends begins, and so far as they have transpired they bear evidence of the consequences of the recent and present condition of the money market. The London and Westminster, the City, the Imperial, and the Consolidated are to pay the same rates as last year, but generally the net profit seems to have been less, while the London Joint-Stock and the Union of London are to pay a reduced dividend—namely, 12½ per cent per annum in each case as compared with 15. The English provincial banks which have so far made known their dividends have maintained last year's rates, and three foreign banks (the International of London, the London and Hanseatic, and the Anglo-Foreign) announce the usual interim payments.

In consequence of the depression of business, which has involved some losses, the directors of the National Bank of New Zealand are unable to declare a further dividend in respect of the past year, so that the interim payment of 2½ per cent will remain the yield of the whole year. The company has been in business since 1872, and has from the first paid dividends of 6 per cent per annum, with one exception, 7 having been paid for 1882-3.

The Central Argentine dividend has gone up by a bound. For 1879 it rose from 4½ per cent to 5½, then for the four years 1880-3 it was 6. It is now to be 10 for 1884. But the holders of Dutch-Rhenish shares have a very different experience. From being £8 for 1879-80, there was a gradual decline, till last year the rate was £6, and now it is £4 13s. 4d.

The new Indian loan promises to be a complete success, thanks to the low minimum and to the improved aspect of Indian commercial and political affairs.

The shareholders of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company have declined to follow their directors in a plan to sever the company's connection with the Government by a financial operation, which seems to have much to commend it.

Like most other investors, the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company, Limited, did less well in the year just concluded. The dividend is to be 4½ per cent, as compared with 4½ for each of the two preceding years.

In consequence of his probable official mission to Egypt, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has resigned his seat at the board of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

T. S.

MR. SALA AT BRISBANE.

Occasionally—far too seldom—a newspaper from Australia gives us a glimpse of Mr. Sala on his lecturing tour through that continent. Thus the *Brisbane Telegraph*, of May 13, just received, records the fact of the veteran journalist giving his first address in the capital of Queensland, as follows:—

"Last evening Mr. George Augustus Sala gave his first address in Brisbane to a crowded house at the Townhall. Among those present were the best men that the capital possesses. In a few words the Premier introduced Mr. Sala to his audience, who received him with unmistakable cordiality. The Premier spoke of the advantages to us of such visitors as the one present, who would be able to tell the people at home what sort of a country this really was.

"In a clear, powerful voice, which made itself audible, in spite of the curiously bad acoustic properties of the hall, the lecturer narrated his experiences of Russia, more particularly of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which embraced a period of nearly thirty years. He spoke of his first ideas when witnessing the coronation of the late Czar Alexander II., in 1856, and of the contrast which the magnificent obsequies of that Monarch afforded. The last visit to the 'frozen capital' and to the holy city of holy Russia was on the occasion of the coronation of the present Czar, with magnificent, but semi-barbarian splendour. The account of the way in which he sent in his seven and a half columns, about four hours ahead of his 'esteemed colleagues,' was told with all the *bonhomie* of a thorough raconteur. His remarks on the alternate splendour and misery everywhere seen in the great Empire were, of course, intensely interesting, seeing that the speaker had been an eye-witness of an exceptionally observant type, and who spoke without the faintest hesitation of any kind. The glories of the Kremlin, of the cathedral and fortress of St. Peter and Paul, of the Nevski Prospekt, and of the Winter Palace, were placed in the strongest possible contradistinction to the miseries endured by the Russian peasantry, to the rapacities and extortions of the officials, the transportations to Siberia, and the ever-watching, ever-plotting dynamite Nihilists, tireless and fearless, ready to spend and sacrifice anything and everything for the objects of terrorism they had in view. All the characteristics of the principal Russian types of character were dwelt upon with the quick, sharp, fine touch of a master-hand. The Russian soldier especially was described by Mr. Sala as though he saw him standing on the platform beside him. The diplomacy of the 'great Bear' was adverted to at considerable length both in regard to the internal management of Russia and its relations with other Powers, but more particularly in its relations with Great Britain. Mr. Sala, who was able to speak of the late Czar with unfeigned respect as a thoroughly honest, well-meaning man, whose good intentions were spoiled by his Ministers and Generals, spoke also in the strongest possible terms of the essential duplicity, the inborn and bred diplomacy of the Russian official character, and of the necessity of the Old Country being ever on her guard against her. The mention of the Earl of Beaconsfield's name was received with ringing cheers as that of the man who had torn up the iniquitous treaty of San Stefano through the instrumentality of the treaty of Berlin. The lecture concluded with an earnest appeal that the young colonials, not only of this but of every other Australian country, should prepare themselves to defend their national patrimony at any time by the cultivation of athletic and military exercises. As the last words died away, there was a loud burst of applause; and the speaker, after a few words of conversation with the Premier, left the platform as unostentatiously as he had entered it.

"It is not intended in this sketch of last night's lecture to give details; those who wish to hear Mr. Sala's views are cordially recommended to go and hear him. Apart from his fame as a potential journalist, a writer of a type that only his surroundings can produce, and only his abilities consummate, he fully deserves all the courtesy and respectful hearing that can be afforded him. To-night Mr. Sala will lecture on 'Shows and pageants I have seen, and famous people I have seen and met.'"

THE COURT.

The Queen and Duchess of Connaught left Windsor Castle at five o'clock on Friday, the 4th inst., on a visit to the metropolis. Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and after a short stay in town drove back to Paddington about seven o'clock, and returned to Windsor. Last Saturday the Queen held a private Investiture, those who had recently been appointed Knights of various Orders receiving from her Majesty the honour of knighthood and the stars and badges of their respective dignities. Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at Windsor Castle in the evening, and dined with the Queen and the Royal family. On Sunday morning Divine service was performed in the presence of the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice and several members of her Majesty's household, at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, by the Very Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, who afterwards officiated and preached in the private chapel at the castle at twelve o'clock. Major and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, and the Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family in the evening. The ex-Empress Eugénie arrived at the castle last Monday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen drove out, accompanied by the Empress Eugénie and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty drove to Frogmore on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and Princess Beatrice, after having taken leave of the Empress Eugénie, who left the castle at half-past ten o'clock. The Maharajah of Johore and Prince Khalid of Johore arrived at the castle. They were introduced to an audience of her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice were present with the Queen. Viscount Hawarden kissed hands on his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen.

The wedding gift for Princess Beatrice subscribed for by the residents of Windsor, Eton, and the district, will consist of a costly half-hoop diamond bracelet. The bracelet is to be presented to her Royal Highness at the castle previous to the departure of her Majesty, who is expected to leave Windsor on Saturday for Osborne. Recently Mrs. Harold Browne had the honour of presenting to Princess Beatrice a carved oak book-case containing a complete series of the standard English poets, together with an illuminated address. The gift was the result of small contributions, ranging from 1d. to 5s., sent to Mrs. Harold Browne by mothers and daughters belonging to all classes resident in the diocese of Winchester, in which Osborne is situated. The Queen's servants in the departments of the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Royal gardeners of Shaw Farm and Osborne, have presented Princess Beatrice with a handsome wedding gift. Yesterday week the Princess was presented, at Buckingham Palace, with a grand piano by Brinsmead, a wedding gift from ladies residing in Kensington.

By command of the Queen, a State Concert was given on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, were present, and also Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duc d'Anjou, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and others. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of myrtle-green Lyons velvet and eau de Nil satin duchesse trimmed with silver tissue and Irish lace; corsage with stomacher of tissue and lace to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Princess Louise of Wales wore a lovely toilette of richest blue ciel brocade, trimmed in plisses of tulle, festooned with a few bouquets of cherry-blossom; corsage to correspond. Ornaments, pearls, diamonds, and sapphire. The vocalists were Mesdames Albani and Trebelli, Mlle. Van Zandt, Signor Nicolini, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Del Puente.

The Prince of Wales, who is President of the Royal Academy of Music, took the chair at the second annual meeting of that institution, held at Marlborough House last Saturday. The report and accounts were received and adopted on the motion of his Royal Highness, seconded by the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess of Wales were worthily occupied in Central London, the same day, in opening two new buildings which represent different aspects of modern philanthropic effort. The first of these was the new Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic Patients, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury; and the second was the Birkbeck Institution, in Bream's-buildings, the new street leading from Chancery-lane to Fetter-lane. Each of these useful structures is associated with the late Duke of Albany, who laid the foundation-stone of the Birkbeck Institution two years ago, and after whom the building in Queen-square is named the Albany National Memorial Hospital. The Birkbeck Institution is the most successful survival of the age of Mechanics' Institutes. Engravings of both these buildings were given in our last issue. The Prince on Monday morning was present at a meeting of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, at 8, Richmond-terrace; and his Royal Highness went to the House of Lords in the afternoon. Prince Albert Victor left Marlborough House to join the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars at Aldershot. The Princess visited the Exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries Association on Tuesday, at 3, Carlton House-terrace, the residence of Earl and Countess Brownlow.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Royal Tapestry Works at Old Windsor on Monday.

The Duke of Teck is too unwell to attend his father's funeral at Vienna. The Duke has, consequently, sent his two sons to represent him.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lady Eva Bourke, sister to the Earl of Mayo, with Mr. Wyndham-Quin, 16th Lancers, and cousin of the Earl of Dunraven, was solemnised on Tuesday morning at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, before a large congregation. The bride, who was given away by her brother, the Earl of Mayo, was attended by nine bridesmaids—Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Lady Florence Bourke, Lady E. Wyndham-Quin, Lady Edith Douglas, the Hon. Margaret Wyndham, Miss Madeline Wyndham, Miss Geraldine Smith Barry, Miss Bourke, and Miss Forbes. She was also attended by two pages, the Hon. W. R. and the Hon. Hugh H. Wyndham, younger sons of Lord Leonfield and cousins of the bride. Captain Chetwynd, 16th Lancers, acted as best man. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Lady Eva Wyndham-Quin left for Dunraven Castle, Lord Dunraven's seat in Glamorganshire, for the honeymoon.

The Master of Saltoun was married to Miss Grattan-Bellew, sister of Sir Henry C. Grattan-Bellew, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. Lord Theobald Butler and Miss Gordon, daughter of the Rev. C. R. Gordon, D.D., are to be married on the 28th inst.

At Lord's Cricket-ground, on Tuesday, the Players defeated the Gentlemen by four wickets.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson had a garden party at Lambeth Palace last Saturday.

The memorial to the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Wordsworth) is to take the form of an effigy, to be placed in Lincoln Cathedral. Nearly £1600 has been subscribed to the fund.

Lady Cecilia Bingham on Tuesday opened a boating bazaar at Staines Townhall, in aid of the fund for the new Church of St. Peter. The ladies at the stalls wore the colours of various boating clubs.

The Bishop of Manchester has conferred the Archdeaconry of Blackburn upon the Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstone, M.A., Vicar of St. Leonard's, Balderston, and a Proctor in Convocation.

The Ven. Archdeacon Darby, Rector of St. Bridget's, Chester, has been appointed by the Bishop of Chester to a canonry of Chester Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of Canon Blomfield, due to advancing years.

Both Houses of Convocation met on Tuesday; and in the Upper House, after a motion had been passed regretting the loss of the Bishop of Salisbury, a motion was carried urging the necessity of passing the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Duke of Westminster has promised to build a handsome new church, vicarage, and schools for St. Mary's parish, Chester, and also to provide suitable sites on his property within the parish. The church and rectory alone will cost £20,000. The Duchess of Westminster has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the rectory, while the Duke will perform the same ceremony at the church at the close of this month.

A bazaar in aid of the funds for the restoration of the old church of Hampton, the parish church of Hampton Court Palace, was opened on Tuesday by Princess Frederica of Hanover. The bazaar, which is held in the beautiful grounds of Hampton Court House, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. De Wette, was well attended, and the amusements were of a varied description, including an entertainment by Mr. Arthur Cecil. The bazaar was continued on Wednesday. Among other attractions, Mr. Samuel Brandram recited.

An art and industrial exhibition will be held in the Infants' School, Lambeth-road, on Tuesday and three following days next week, in aid of the school building fund of the parish church and of Holy Trinity. The exhibition is intended for works produced in Lambeth and South London, and will comprise paintings, drawings, and engravings, artistic works in terra-cotta, pottery ware, ornamental glass, wood-carving, art needlework, electrical apparatus, &c. Messrs. Doulton and Co. have promised a collection of Tinworth's works, and the members of the Lambeth School of Art will contribute paintings, &c.

The Dowager Lady Henniker has presented to the church of Great Thornham a painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, in memory of her husband, the fourth Lord, who died on Easter Eve, 1870. The subject of the window appropriately illustrates the Eve of the Resurrection.—The Baptistery of St. Peter's Church, Preston, has been much embellished by two frescoes relating to baptism, and now the finishing touch has been added by the erection of a very fine Munich stained-glass window.—A stained-glass window from the studio of Mr. W. F. Dixon, 18, University-street, London, has been placed in Sheffield parish church. It is erected to the memory of the late Mr. Arthur Thomas, of that town.

Mr. A. H. Gilkes, B.A., of Shrewsbury School, has been elected Head Master of Dulwich College, in succession to the Rev. J. E. C. Weldon, M.A.

The extensive dock works now in progress at Tilbury for the East and West India Dock Company were visited last Saturday by a large party of the proprietors.

An illuminated address has been presented by his friends to Dr. Garnett, who, last November, after ten years' service, retired from the post of Superintendent of the Reading-Room of the British Museum.

Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the steamer Chimborazo, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

Earl Spencer, acknowledging a memorial presented before his retirement from the Viceroyalty in favour of the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland, expressed his strong sympathy with the proposal.

Six ships arrived at Liverpool during the past week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports, bringing a collective supply of 562 cattle, 5016 qrs. of beef, and 450 carcasses of mutton, against a total of 2318 cattle, 7070 qrs. of beef, 330 carcasses of mutton.

A conference was held on Monday at the Mansion House, under the auspices of the National Association for Promoting State-Directed Emigration and Colonisation. Lord Brasenose presided, and Cardinal Manning and the Rev. Newman Hall were among the speakers.

Corporal Jamieson, of Newburgh, has won the Queen's Cup, the most important prize in the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Rifle Meeting, which was held last week at Aberdeen. He made a score of 43 out of a possible 50. The cup is an annual gift from her Majesty, and is accompanied by £15 from the Rifle Association.

Guildford Castle Keep and the surrounding grounds have been bought from the Lord of the Manor, Lord Grantley (who has lately left the neighbourhood), by the Corporation of Guildford, for £2200, to be used as public walks and pleasure-grounds. The keep, which is the principal portion of the castle now remaining, is Norman, of about the year 1150.

In London last week 2403 births and 1366 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 158, and the deaths 118, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 26 deaths from smallpox, 89 from measles, 9 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 51 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from cholera.

Lord John Manners did a graceful act on Tuesday, when he transferred to his predecessor in the office of Postmaster-General the honour of formally inaugurating the extension of the Parcel Post to India. In the same spirit Mr. Shaw-Lefevre disclaimed any credit in the matter for himself, and pointed out that he had only carried into execution plans which had been laid down by the late Mr. Fawcett.

The postage of heavy letters has been reduced. Henceforth the scale of postage applicable between 2 oz. and 12 oz. in weight will be continued without limit. Consequently, letters weighing over 12 oz. which have hitherto been chargeable at the rate of 1d. for every ounce are now accepted at the following rates of postage:—Above 12 oz., under 14 oz., 4d.; above 14 oz., under 16 oz., 5d.; above 16 oz., under 18 oz., 5d.; above 18 oz., under 20 oz., 6d.; above 20 oz., under 22 oz., 6d.; above 22 oz., under 24 oz., 7d.; and so on at the rate of 1d. for every additional 2 oz.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, BART.

Sir James Sibbald David Scott, third Baronet, of Dunninald, F.A.S., J.P. and D.L., died on the 28th ult., aged seventy-one. He was born June 14, 1814, the eldest son of Sir David Scott, second Baronet, M.P., by Caroline, his wife, daughter and coheir of Mr. Benjamin Grindall, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1851. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. He married, Nov. 28, 1844, Harriet Anne, only daughter of Mr. Henry Shank, of Castleig and Gleniston, Fifeshire, and leaves, besides daughters, an only surviving son, now Sir Francis David Sibbald Scott, fourth Baronet, Lieutenant R.N., born in 1851, who married, in 1878, Jane Catherine, daughter of Mr. A. A. Pearson, of Luce, Dumfriesshire, and has issue.



SIR H. J. GUNNING, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, fourth Baronet of Horton, M.A., J.P., died on the 30th ult., aged eighty-seven. He was third son of Sir George William Gunning, second Baronet, M.P., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry, first Lord Bradford, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his eldest brother, Sir Robert, in 1862, his intermediate brother, George Orlando, Lieutenant 10th Hussars, having fallen at Waterloo. Sir Henry was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1820. Entering the Church, he was appointed Rector of Knockin in 1822; from 1826 to 1833, held the Curacy of Horton; and from 1833 to 1864 was Rector of Wigan. He married, first, Feb. 27, 1827, Mary Catherine, second daughter of Mr. W. A. Cartwright, of Aynho, M.P. for Northamptonshire; and secondly, Oct. 23, 1879, Frances Rose, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Spencer, M.A., Rector of Great Houghton. By the former (who died May 25, 1877) he leaves one son, now Sir George William Gunning, fifth Baronet, born Aug. 10, 1828, and married, May 15, 1851, to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Chester-Master, of Knole Park, Bristol, and The Abbey, Cirencester, by whom he has issue. The Gunnings are an old Northamptonshire family, originally seated at Tregunning, in Cornwall. The beautiful Miss Gunnings, celebrated by Horace Walpole as "Countess and double-Duchessed," were cousins of the first Baronet of Horton. One became Countess of Coventry, and the other Duchess of Hamilton and afterwards Duchess of Argyll.



SIR JAMES MACAULAY HIGGINSON.

Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., of Tulfaris, in the county of Wicklow, died on the 28th ult., at his residence, near Blessington. He was son of Major James Higginson, 10th Foot, by his wife, Mary Macaulay, of Glenville, in the county of Antrim. He was born in August, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the Indian Army in 1824, and was A.D.C. to Lord W. Bentinck. He became subsequently Secretary to Lord Metcalfe in India, Jamaica, and Canada, and held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles 1846 to 1849, and of Mauritius 1849 to 1857. The Order of the Bath was conferred on him in 1856. Sir James married, first, 1834, Louisa, daughter of Mr. H. Shakespear, Member of Council, Calcutta; and secondly, 1851, Olivia Nichola, daughter of Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, in the county of Antrim.

SERJEANT ROBINSON.

Mr. Serjeant James Robinson, Q.C., First Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, died on the 1st inst., at his residence in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. He was called to the Bar in 1836, given silk in 1852, and elected a Bencher of the King's Inns in 1870. This eminent and learned lawyer was for several years leader of the Connaught Circuit, and conducted the Crown prosecutions in many important cases. On two recent occasions he went as Judge in the Western Counties.

MR. JONATHAN PIM.

Mr. Jonathan Pim, formerly M.P. for the City of Dublin, died at his residence, Greenbank, Monkstown, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-nine. One of the principal members of the eminent firm of Pim Brothers and Co., he took a very prominent place in the mercantile community of Dublin, and was a most active, energetic, and high-minded citizen, distinguished alike for generous kindness, public spirit, and philanthropy. In 1865, he was returned to Parliament by the city in which he was so largely interested, and continued to represent it until 1874. His politics were Liberal. Mr. Jonathan Pim was son of the late Mr. Thomas Pim, merchant, and married, in 1828, Susan, daughter of Mr. John Todhunter, also a merchant, of Dublin, and had issue. He published, in 1818, a work on "The Condition and Prospects of Ireland."

We have also to record the deaths of—

Dr. Moberley, Bishop of Salisbury, on the 6th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Edward Howard, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, late 30th Regiment, on the 28th ult., at Mindenwolfe, Bedford, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. John Richard Sneyd Ramsbottom, J.P. and D.L., late 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Mr. John Ramsbottom, M.P. for Windsor, on the 29th ult., at Dover, in his eighty-fourth year.

Major Henry Burch Pye Phillips, J.P., late 27th Inniskillings, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phillips, 3rd Light Dragoons, J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk, on the 21st ult., at the Manor House, Sprout, aged forty-one.

In the memoir of the late Sir George Scott Douglas, given in our last issue, the name of his second son, who succeeds him, was given incorrectly. The present Baronet's name is Sir George Brisbane Douglas.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was on Monday unanimously nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin for next year.

Under the presidency of Sir O. Cavanagh, a special meeting of the council of the Clarity Organisation Society was held on Monday, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of hearing Lady Strangford, Mrs. Blanchard, and other speakers, give addresses on the subject of women's emigration. It was affirmed that at the present time there is a large demand for female labour in the Colonies, the special facilities in force to facilitate emigration were enumerated, and it was emphatically declared on all hands that a woman to succeed and earn a good income abroad must be quite willing to work hard, and have supplemented whatever general education and accomplishments she may have acquired with a knowledge of needlework, cooking, and kindred domestic subjects.



1. Belle Vue Terrace. 2. Swan Pool. 3. Little Malvern Old Church. 4. Malvern College. 5. A Bit of Malvern from the Foley Walks.
6. The Herefordshire Beacon. 7. New Assembly Rooms: Exterior. 8. New Assembly Rooms: Interior. 9. General View of Malvern.



THE QUEEN OF THE MASQUE.

FROM THE PICTURE BY H. SCHMIECHEN.



THE RIGHT HON. HENRY CHAPLIN, M.P.
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.



A NEW PEER: LORD ROTHSCHILD.



SIR HENRY EDWARDS, M.P. FOR WEYMOUTH.

RAMBLING SKETCHES: MALVERN.

The Malvern Hills, where "Piers Plowman" dreamt his allegorical Vision five centuries ago, rise on the border of Worcestershire and Herefordshire; a range extending eight or nine miles in length from north to south, and one or two miles in breadth, rising in the "Worcestershire Beacon" to the height of 1444 ft. above the sea-level, and commanding fine views, eastward over the broad valley of the Severn, including the towns of Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Evesham, and Worcester, with parts of Warwickshire, beyond; Staffordshire and Shropshire to the north; and westward over Hereford and the Welsh counties of Brecknock and Radnor. The springs of medicinal waters have long been recommended by physicians; but the salubrious air, and the inspiring mental effect of noble scenery, with the repose of a sojourn at this quiet place, are perhaps equally beneficial to invalids exhausted by a lingering illness. Since 1842, when Dr. Wilson, followed by Dr. Gully and Dr. Edward Johnson, introduced the hydropathic system of treatment at Malvern, it has become a fashionable sanitarium or sanatorium; the difference, if there be any, between those two forms of the Latin title being that between establishments for curing disease and places for attaining or preserving a high degree of health. Malvern is good for both purposes, for the prevention of infirmity as well as for cure. Its reputation has created a pleasant modern town, almost absorbing the former villages of Great Malvern, Little Malvern, North Malvern, West Malvern, Malvern Wells, and Malvern Link; around the eastern base or on the slope of the Worcestershire Beacon; still, it is not too much of a town, but is mixed with orderly and cultivated rural features, and presents great variety of situation for the abodes of its visitors and residents. Our Sketches are mostly of the urban improvements; but there is rock scenery, woodland scenery, and an approach to mountain scenery, with open grassy downs, within a very short distance of the town; and on the western side of the hills, after going over the Pass of Wynd's Point, the charms of a wilder landscape, with rugged glens and impetuous streams, with the black Welsh mountains in the distance, appeal to romantic sentiment. The whole district was anciently the "Royal Chase" or Forest of Malvern, and was, like Ettrick Forest in Scotland, associated with many stirring tales of Border warfare and chivalrous adventure, which have unluckily had no Walter Scott to celebrate their exploits in prose and verse. It is not far, indeed, from the birthplace of Shakspeare, and one cannot but wish that our great national poet had rambled this way across the Severn, and had picked up some of the local traditions of the Welsh Border, which now, *carant quia vate sacro*, are nearly lost to the imaginative literature of Britain.

Nevertheless, Malvern is famous as a fair and lovely piece of our native land, which we would hardly exchange for Italy, taking it all in all, and certainly for no other country in Europe. The Herefordshire Beacon, at the southern extremity of the hill-range, three miles from Great Malvern, is an ancient hill-fortress of the Silurian Britons, with a vast circuit of ramparts and ditches enclosing an area of nearly forty-four acres, and commanding what was formerly the only pass through the hills. It looks far into a region contrasting entirely with that of the Severn valley. The North Hill, of course at the other end, and West Malvern, facing the Welsh mountains, afford quite different prospects; the latter is very beautiful on a summer evening, as Mrs. Browning says, "with a sunset running o'er." The views from the Worcestershire Beacon extend, in different directions, to the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Shropshire, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, and Gloucester, and perhaps two or three more; for Lord Macaulay, in his Ballad of the Spanish Armada, speaks of the kindling of the beacon-fire, "till twelve fair counties saw the blaze from Malvern's lonely height." So much for the romantic, historical, and picturesque

charms of Malvern. Its salubrity is proved by the official statistics of the death-rate, which for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted from all causes, among inhabitants and visitors, only to 8.75 in the thousand; a rate which is about half that of some other favourite health-resorts in our country.



SPADE PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD,
AT CLEETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The town of Malvern now contains stately and commodious hotels, private houses and villas, handsome new Assembly Rooms, club-houses, promenade gardens, and Malvern College, a large Gothic building, which has accommodation for six hundred boys, and is a public school of high repute, under the headmastership of the Rev. W. Grundy, M.A. The Assembly Rooms, comprising a large concert-hall,

reading-room, billiard and smoking rooms, conservatory and winter promenade, and extensive pleasure-grounds with a private band of musicians, were opened by Earl Beauchamp on Wednesday week, when concerts were given at which Madame Trebelli was the principal vocal performer. We present illustrations of the exterior and interior of the building, which is situated east of the Priory Church, and has been erected by a local company, Dr. Fernie being Chairman of the Board of Directors. The architect was Mr. Johnson, of Queen Victoria-street, London; and Mr. J. Everal, of Malvern, was the builder. The entire cost, including the grounds, will be nearly £20,000. The gardens are ornamentally laid out, and run down to Swan Pool, from which there is a pleasing view of Malvern Abbey. A Malvern photographic artist, Mr. Norman May, has taken some views which will appear in the Guide to Malvern about to be published.

LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Among the new peerages created by her Majesty upon the advice of Mr. Gladstone at his resignation of the Premiership, that conferred on Sir Nathaniel Meyer De Rothschild, Bart., M.P. for Aylesbury, is one of considerable interest, as the first instance of a person belonging to the Jewish religion having been called to sit in the House of Lords. Baron Nathaniel Meyer De Rothschild, who was born in November, 1840, is eldest son of the late Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, of Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, who was a Baron of the Austrian Empire; he has sat for Aylesbury since July, 1865, and inherited the Baronetcy from his uncle, the late Sir Anthony De Rothschild, of Tring, in 1876. He married, in 1869, his cousin Emma Louisa, daughter of Baron Charles De Rothschild, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and has several children. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, holds a commission in the Bucks Yeomanry, and is President of the United Synagogue of London and of the Jews' Free School. He is head of the great establishment of finance business in London founded by his grandfather, Baron Meyer De Rothschild, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and connected with other houses of the Rothschild family in different European capitals. The English branches of this family are connected by marriage with more than one family in the British Peerage; a daughter of the later Baron Meyer De Rothschild, of Mentmore, is Countess of Rosebery, and her aunt married the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, son of the second Lord Southampton, while one of Sir Anthony De Rothschild's daughters married the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the late Earl of Hardwicke. "The

new Peer of the United Kingdom," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "assumes the title of Lord Rothschild. His elevation to the House of Lords not only confers personal honour on the recipient of the Queen's gracious favour, but also sheds lustre upon the entire Jewish community. The creation of the first Jewish Peer in England is one of the most significant of the acts of Mr. Gladstone, to whose advocacy in part it was due that Baron Rothschild, Sir Nathaniel's father, was eventually enabled to sit in the House of Commons. To Mr. Gladstone, it will be remembered, is also due the appointment of the late Sir George Jessel, first as Solicitor-General, and subsequently as Master of the Rolls. By the Parliamentary Oath Amendment Bill, which received the Royal Assent on May 1, 1866, Lord Rothschild will be enabled to take his seat among the Peers of England without any difficulty in connection with the oath to be administered to him. The distinction conferred upon him will be made further memorable by the admission of a Jew to the House of Lords in the person of Lord Rothschild."

The Queen has conferred the honour of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I.



BURNING OF THE LOWESTOFT PROMENADE PIER.

ART NOTES.

Yet another portrait of General Gordon, and, like others already noticed, painted from inspiration rather than from personal knowledge. Mr. Alexander Melville, however, has obtained for his work, now on view at Messrs. McQueen and Son's Gallery (181, Tottenham-court-road) such direct testimony from members of General Gordon's family as to its resemblance to the original that the public will be hard to please if it is not satisfied with the result. The picture represents General Gordon as he may be supposed to have been seated on his favourite camp-chair—his "Soudan Throne," as he called it, writing his last despatch from Khartoum, on Dec. 14, 1884. Mr. Melville has done well in not attempting to convey more than he can accomplish. There is an air of repose and simple resignation which speaks more forcibly than any effort to produce exaggerated and only surmised feelings. The "Soudan Throne," lent by the family, is an interesting relic, and its representation is naturally the only part of the picture which can claim to be authentic; but the light grey tunic and sun-helmet were more probable elements of his costume than some of the accessories with which General Gordon has been surrounded. The picture is intended for engraving, and in the process doubtless many of its harsh points will disappear; and we can well believe that in this form Mr. Melville's portrait of the hero of Khartoum will acquire great popularity. In the same gallery is a variety of other works, by other members of Mr. Melville's family and others—notably a large picture, "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh." We desire, however, rather to call attention to Messrs. McQueen's praiseworthy attempt to establish a fine-art gallery outside the charmed parallelogram. Much has been done for the West, and much is doing for the East-End; and anyone who advocates the claims of Central London for recognition by the art world deserves encouragement.

Throughout the month there will be on view at Mr. Davis's Galleries (147, New Bond-street) a collection of 120 works by David Teniers, lent by the Duke of Marlborough. They consist wholly of copies, in cabinet size, of works chiefly by Italian masters which were executed by Teniers for the Archduke Leopold William, when Governor of the Low Countries. There were originally upwards of 210 of these miniature copies in existence; a few are now at Windsor Castle, others at Althorp, and some were doubtless dispersed on the division of the first Duke of Marlborough's property among his daughters and their descendants, but the bulk remained at

Blenheim, where they were hung in the billiard-room. The originals are still to be found in the Belvidere Gallery at Vienna, and to those who have little hope of seeing them there, or of studying the "Teniers Gallery," a now rare book of engravings, these copies by a master hand will be of considerable interest. The proceeds of the exhibition will be handed over to the Saturday Hospital Fund.

At Herr Diercken's Gallery (147, New Bond-street), there may be seen, in addition to Hans Makart's "Summer," and other works already referred to, some interesting specimens of portraits by the Vienna Portrait Painting Company. They are life-size, painted on canvas, not only with great technical skill, but, in cases where it was able to apply the test of personal acquaintance, with wonderful accuracy of resemblance. Nevertheless, the painter and the model have never come in contact. Photographs, accompanied by certain brief indications, are forwarded by letter through the agent, Mr. D. Singer, to the Art School in Vienna; and in return, after a short delay, an oil picture is returned, which, although it may fall short of the excellence of a Millais, a Holl, or an Outess, is, nevertheless, a work of art which no one would disdain to hang in a conspicuous place, whilst the price at which they are produced may tempt even the thrifty.

Mr. Lowes Dickinson's picture of General Gordon, entitled "The Last Watch," was submitted to her Majesty on Monday.

The City Lands Committee has selected Mr. Belt to execute the statues for the new Queen Anne monument facing St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. J. D. Linton, President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, entertained on Monday night a large and brilliant gathering at the galleries of the Society in Piccadilly. In the central gallery the band of the Coldstream Guards played a varied selection of music. Among the numerous guests were the Lord Chancellor and Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.

The Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts, propose to hold an exhibition of English water colours and works in black and white in October next, and all works intended for the exhibition will be admitted free of duty for six months. The collection will be transported by the Cunard Company, carriage free, per s.s. Pavonia, on Sept. 2. Full particulars may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. Henry Blackburn, 103, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

SIR HENRY EDWARDS, M.P.

This gentleman, who has received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood as a token of approbation of his services to the town of Weymouth, especially in promoting the construction of the new pier, is eldest son of the late Mr. John Edwards, of Somerton, in Somersetshire, and was born in 1820. He is a London merchant, and has been a magistrate for Middlesex and a Deputy Lieutenant of London during more than twenty years past; he is also a magistrate for Surrey, and, we believe, for Dorsetshire. He was elected M.P. for Weymouth in 1867, and has sat in the House of Commons for the same constituency from that time until the present.

THE RIGHT HON. H. CHAPLIN, M.P.

The new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Agriculture, is second son of the late Mr. Henry Chaplin, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Ellice, and was born in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1859 succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Mr. Charles Chaplin, of Blankney Hall, Lincolnshire. Mr. Henry Chaplin is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, and has sat for Mid-Lincolnshire since 1868. He married, in 1876, Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, but was left a widower in 1881. He has long been known as an active member of the Conservative party, and as an agriculturist and patron of sport.

BURNING OF LOWESTOFT PROMENADE PIER.

The fire which broke out on the 29th ult., in the floor of the reading-room erected on the promenade pier at Lowestoft, entirely destroyed the centre part of the pier, with the handsome structures upon it, the reading-room, the pagoda for the band of music, and a small kiosk used as a bazaar. It was soon after eleven o'clock at night that the fire was discovered, and the efforts to quench it were of no avail till next morning. We are indebted to a local correspondent for a sketch of the scene upon this disastrous occasion. The damage is estimated at £20,000; the pier is the property of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The South Pier will be speedily put into a state for the accommodation of visitors to Lowestoft during the season.

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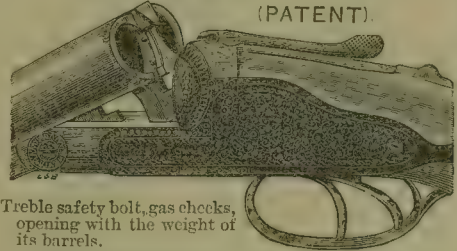


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Presently her husband came into the room and she handed him the letter.

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BY ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &C.

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—*Keats' Endymion.*

CHAPTER III.

AFTER TEN YEARS, I BEGIN LIFE IN EARNEST.

The prologue over, the drama of my life begins. There is always a prologue of some sort, in which the keynote of life is generally struck for good or evil, pleasure or pain. Mine is the episode of Little Madeline. Much of the spirit of what has been told will survive in the events which I am now about to narrate.

Madeline Graham faded at once and for ever out of my boyish existence. I neither saw nor heard from her directly; but some months after her arrival in her distant home, there arrived a wonderful parcel, full of dried fruits, nuts, and other foreign edibles, addressed, in the hand I knew, to "Master Hugh Trelawney," at Munster's. My school-mates laughed wildly on its arrival. I tore it open, expecting to find some message in writing, showing me that I was not forgotten. There was not a line. With a somewhat heavy heart, I distributed the more perishable fruits among my school-mates, reserving a very little for myself—for I had no heart to eat. I stored up many of the nuts in my trunk, till they were quite mouldy and rotten. When I was obliged to throw them away, I seemed to cast away at the same moment all my hope of seeing my dear little love again.

No other message—no other gift—ever came; though I wrote, in my round, boyish hand, a little letter of thanks and kind wishes. All grew silent. Little Madeline might be lying in her grave, far over the lonely waters, for aught I knew to the contrary.

I remained at Munster's until I was fourteen. In all these years I never forgot Madeline, never ceased to mention her name every night when I prayed by my bedside, never relinquished the thought of some day sailing across the ocean, and looking on the dear bright face again.

This intense and solitary passion became, if I may so express it, the secret strength of my life. It brightened the coarse and indigent experience of school-life, filled it with tender and mysterious meanings and associations; it made me inquiring and tender, instead of hard and mean; it determined my tastes in favour of beauty, and made me reverence true womanhood wherever I saw it. In a word, it gave my too commonplace experience just the colouring of romance it needed, and made the dry reality of life blossom with simple poetry, in a dim religious light from far away.

What wonder, then, if, at fourteen, I found myself reading imaginative books and writing verses—of which early compositions, be certain, Madeline was the chief and never-wearying theme.

I had taken tolerable advantage of Munster's tuition, and was sufficiently well grounded in the details of an ordinary English education. I had, moreover, a smattering of Latin, which, in my after struggle for subsistence, turned out very useful. I should have progressed still further under the care of my schoolmaster, but at this period my father died, and I found myself cast upon the world.

It is not my purpose—it is unnecessary—to enlarge on my own private history, and I shall touch upon it merely in so far as it affects the strange incidents in which I afterwards became an

actor. Things were at this point when I one morning received the startling intelligence that my father was dead, and that I was left alone in all the world. The first feeling which the news produced in me was one of very confused and dubious sorrow. Of late years, I had seen very little of my father. Since I had come to Munster's I had been left there, never even going home for my holidays as other boys did. Munster's was my home, and to all intents and purposes Mr. and Mrs. Munster were a father and mother to me. Still, for all that, the knowledge that I had a father in some remote quarter of the globe, who paid for my maintenance, and came to Munster's about once in six or eight months to spend an hour with me, had been a source of some satisfaction, and caused me now, for a short time at least, to deplore his loss.

Then came other and more complicated thoughts. If I had no longer a father to pay for my maintenance, what was to become of me; for, as far as I knew, I had no other relation in the world? Puzzled by these thoughts, and seeing no solution to them, I could do nothing but wait in eagerness and dread for what was to follow.

The next morning, when I was dressing, Mrs. Munster came into my bed-room and handed me a jacket with a crape band on the left arm; she also pointed to a cap which she had brought in with her, and said,

"You must wear this one now, Hugh."

Then she turned, bent her kindly eyes upon me, and kissed my forehead and murmured, "my poor boy."

I ventured to inquire whether I was to see my poor father in his coffin or to follow him to the grave. The tears came into the woman's eyes, and she took my hand.

"You will never see him again," she said; "never. He died in America, and was buried before we received the news. But you are a brave boy," she added, "and must not grieve. It is sad for you, my dear; but trouble is sure to come sooner or later. If it comes when one is young, so much the better, for one is better able to bear it."

"Mrs. Munster," I said, piteously, "what is to become of me?"

The good lady shook her head.

"I don't know, my dear," she replied; "your poor father has not left you a sixpence. . . . Hugh," she added, suddenly, "have you any relations?"

"No," I replied, "not one."

"Are you sure?" she continued. "Think, my dear."

I did think, but it was of no use. My brain would not conjure up one being to whom I could possibly lay any claim. "No uncles, or aunts, or cousins?" persisted Mrs. Munster; when suddenly I exclaimed—

"Yes, Mrs. Munster; now I remember, I've got an aunt. At least, I had an aunt; but she may be dead, like father."

"Let us hope not," said Mrs. Munster. "Well, my dear, tell me what she is like, and where she is to be found."

"I don't know what she is like," I replied. "I never saw her."

"Never saw her?"

"No; she never came near us; but I've heard father speak about her. She was my mother's sister, and her name is Martha Pendragon, and she lives at Cornwall."

"Martha Pendragon," repeated Mrs. Munster. "Is she married?"

I reflected for a moment, then I remembered having seen letters addressed to "Mrs. Pendragon," and I said as much.

"And where does she live?"

"St. Gurlott's, Cornwall."

Mrs. Munster wrote it down.

"Mrs. Martha Pendragon, St. Gurlott's, Cornwall." It looks promising, as I daresay St. Gurlott's is a very small place. Make yourself as contented as you can for a few days, my dear. I will write to the lady and ask her what she means to do."

I could do nothing else but wait, and I accordingly did so; though I found it utterly impossible to take Mrs. Munster's advice, and preserve a contented frame of mind.

My exceedingly hazy recollections of my aunt's communications were by no means such as to inspire confidence. I began to ask myself, for the first time, why it was she had never been permitted to visit my mother in her home; why my mother, who was evidently fond of her sister, had never made a journey into Cornwall to see her; and, above all, why my aunt had never come to visit my own mother when she was dying? Thus I speculated for four days, at the end of that time I saw Mrs. Munster receive a letter, open it, read it, and glance strangely at me.

"It is from your aunt, my dear," she said; then, looking at the letter again, she added: "She is your aunt, I suppose?"

"From Mrs. Pendragon?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied, with a strange smile, "from your Aunt Martha."

I wanted to hear more, but no more came. Mrs. Munster again turned her attention to the letter, and began studying it as intently as if she were carefully working out some abstruse mathematical problem. Presently, her husband came into the room, and she handed him the letter. My curiosity received a fresh stimulus when I saw him start at sight of it, read it twice, and then glance, as I thought, half pityingly at me.

"I suppose it's all right," he said, turning to his wife; "the boy must go."

She nodded her head thoughtfully.

"It seems a pity, doesn't it, after the education he has had?" she said to her husband; then, turning to me, she added, "Let me see, Hugh, how old are you now?"

I replied that I was fourteen.

"And are you sure you have no other relations except this—this Aunt Martha as she calls herself?"

I replied that during the last few days I had been racking my brain incessantly on that subject, but without avail.

"Well," she said, "I suppose your Aunt Martha is better than nobody, my dear—she seems a good-natured sort of person, and is quite willing to give you a home; but it seems a pity to take you from school before your education is complete, and if we could find another relation who would let you stay here it would be so much better for you. I will write again to your aunt, she may know of someone though you do not—your father's relations for instance; but if she does not—why, the only thing you can do is to go to Cornwall."

I accordingly had to wait a few more days, at the end of which time another letter was received from my mysterious relative. This time it failed to bring with it disgust or amazement, and conveyed only disappointment.

"Your aunt tells me she is your only relative on your mother's side," said Mrs. Munster, "and your father's family she knows nothing about. She has fixed Thursday as the day on which you are to go to her; therefore, my dear child, I see no help for it: you must leave us!"

Thus it was settled. On the Thursday morning I, accompanied by my small stock of luggage, started on my travels, and saw the last of Munster's.

CHAPTER IV.

JOHN RUDD, POET AND CARRIER.

Munster's was situated in the suburbs of Southampton. It was arranged, therefore, that I should journey by a small steamer as far as Falmouth, and thence by road to St. Gurlott's-on-Sea. I was conducted to the boat by Mr. Munster. On arriving at Falmouth, after an uneventful passage, I was met on board by a rough-looking person, who informed me that he had been deputed by "Missus Pendragon" to convey me and my belongings to St. Gurlott's.

What manner of man he was I could scarcely tell, beyond realising the fact that he was of tremendous height, that he wore a white beaver hat, and that his figure was wrapped in an enormous frieze coat which reached to his ankles. He gave a glance at me, and then said in a peculiar pipy voice—

"Come, lad, gie 's the tip about your boxes, and we 'll move on; the mare's got a journey afore 'un, and we 'm best nawt be late!"

I moved aft, and pointed out to him my little trunk. He looked at it in much the same way as a giant might look at a pebble, put it quietly under his arm, and moved off again, inviting me to follow. We crossed the gangway, and came on to the quay. Here we found a large van, and a fat sleepy-looking roan horse. The waggon was roofed with black tarpaulin, and on the side was painted, in large white letters,

"JOHN RUDD, CARRIER, ST. GURLOTT'S."

On coming up to the vehicle, my conductor paused and disposed of my trunk, then, turning to me with a "Come, young master, jump in," he gave me a lift which summarily placed me inside and on the top of my box; then, before I had time to recover myself, I felt that the waggon was jolting along.

What the day was like, and what sort of a prospect we were passing through, I had not the remotest idea; the tarpaulin and the enormous figure of the driver completely shutting me in from the world. I waited for a while, thinking, perhaps, my companion might turn communicative and make some suggestion as to my better disposal; but none came. He sat like a log, and, beyond a few disjointed exclamations to the horse, uttered not a sound.

As he evidently had no intention whatever of taking the slightest further notice of me, I thought it best to approach him. I accordingly shouted "Hi!" several times and gave him a few vigorous pokes in the back; but neither of these attempts producing the slightest effect, I concluded he must be asleep. I accordingly swung off the van behind, and, running beside the horse, hullo'd to him from the road.

This trick told better. Mr. Rudd, who seemed, indeed, to have become oblivious of the world, gradually turned his face towards me and gazed at me for a time with a vacuous stare. Then he pulled up the horse with a jerk.

"The Lord preserve 'ee!" he said, "what's the lad doin' thar?"

I explained that I had swung out of the waggon, because it was not pleasant inside, and added,

"Have you got room up there for two, Mr. Rudd?"

Instead of replying to my question, he gave a chuckle, and said,

"You 'm a smart 'un: Mr. Rudd eh? Now, haw did you come to knaw that thar', young master, eh?"

I explained that I had concluded from his appearance that he must be the master of the van, upon which "John Rudd" was painted; but he only chuckled again and piped:

"You 'm a little 'un to be such a scholar!"

As I saw he was about to become fossilised again, I hastened to repeat my former question. Mr. Rudd gazed abstractedly at the seat and then at me.

"Mayn't I come up?" I said, "it's so close inside the van, and I would rather ride beside you, Mr. Rudd?" Then, without giving him time for a refusal, I leapt up and nestled beside him.

Mr. Rudd made no protest—he simply said, "Move on, mare," and the mare moved on forthwith.

We had left Falmouth behind us, and were moving cumbersomely along the high road. Looking to the right and to the left I could see nothing but undulating sweeps of land, bleak and barren, with the stony highway stretching before us, and winding about, serpent fashion, until it was lost to view. We were travelling westward, evidently, and, as far as prospect went, we might be going forward into the Desert. There was not a cart or horse or human being to be seen anywhere; and the only sound was the rattle of the waggon, as it passed along over the rough road.

It was past mid-day, and the sun was as hot as it had been any day that summer. As I felt it scorching my face and head, I looked at my companion, and marvelled again. His huge ulster-coat was buttoned up to his chin, and his great round face was shaded by his broad felt hat. He was by no means a bad-looking man, and he was still young—only five-and-thirty, or thereabouts. His skin was tanned and weather-beaten, and his eyes were fixed upon the mare with his habitual dreamy stare.

Finding it was useless to expect him to talk, I sat for a time quietly by his side, watching, with some amount of interest, the rough and stony track we were following; then, when we had covered a mile or so, the mare went along at a walk, and I leapt lightly into the road and kept pace beside her.

My change of position once more aroused my companion from his trance; he turned his eye slowly upon me, and said,

"I reckon you knaw a deal?"

I replied, modestly, that I knew a thing or two.

"I wonder naw," he said, "whether you can *write*?"

I answered with some decision that I certainly could, at which I thought his face fell.

"Poetry, naw?" he inquired. "Wareses like?"

I replied that though I was able to write a capital hand, I had only once or twice aspired to original composition; at which he chuckled delightedly, then, fixing his eyes with a fascinated glare upon my face, he repeated in a high shrill voice the following lines:—

*To Missus Pendragon, who's always so pleasant,
John Rudd, of St. Gurlott's, brings this little present.
May her life be as sweet as best sugar can be,
And the only hot water be mixed wiv' her tea!*

"What do you think o' that?" he asked, anxiously.

"Very good," I replied. "Where did you read it? In a book?"

"I didn't read 'un, master, I *wrote* 'un," he replied. "Leastways, I should ha' wrote 'un if I *could* write. Naw, you 'm a smart chap, praps you could take them lines down?"

"Of course I could," I replied. Whereupon I produced a pencil from my waistcoat pocket, and, asking Mr. Rudd to repeat the verse again, I transcribed it on the back of an old letter.

When I handed up the paper to Mr. Rudd, his face became positively gleeful.

"You 're a smart chap," he repeated, "nawt much doubt o' that."

"Do you make *much* poetry?" I asked.

He nodded his head slowly.

"A goodish bit," he replied; "leastways, I should if I 'd allus a smart 'un like you at hand to take 'un down. But I 'm naw hand at setting down at it, and it dawn't allus keep in my head. 'Tis a gift," he continued. "It all began when I were a lad, a-driving up and down Falmouth way wiv' father. Then I used to hear the old waggon go 'tum to tum' alawng the road, and the wareses they came and kept time. Lord! to think o' the thousands of bootiful pomes I ha' made: they 'd make a wallum; and I 've got 'em all here in my head, thick as bees in a beehive, all a-buzzing together, one atop a 't' other."

"Do you live at St. Gurlott's, Mr. Rudd?"

"Iss, young master; I drives this here van three times a week to Falmouth and back."

"Then perhaps I 'll be able to take down some of your poems for you. I am going to live there, too, you know!"

This idea pleased the drowsy giant immensely. He was about to expatiate upon it, when a heavy rain-drop falling on his hand brought him back from the clouds.

"Lawd love the lad!" he exclaimed, "how we be a-loitering. Here, jump up, young master, we 'm got a good twelve mile afore us yet, and a black night prawmising to come."

I took the hand which he extended to me, and which looked like a giant's paw, and sprang up to my seat beside him.

"Hurry up, Martha," he said, "get on, old garl," and the mare's slow walk broke into a trot, which caused the waggon to rattle and shake, and my teeth to clatter in my head.

The prospect still continued bleak, but it was now not quite so desolate. To the right and left of us still stretched the bleak moorland, but now it was broken up by green hillocks and belts of woodland. Here and there on the meadows were cattle grazing, while at intervals were white-washed cottages with little gardens running down to the roadside. From time to time we rounded some quiet bay, and caught a glimpse of the sea. Presently, far ahead of us, I saw clustering houses, from the midst of which arose a church spire.

"What is that?" I asked.

He seemed to know by instinct what I meant, for he replied without taking his eyes off the horse.

"That, young master, be Craigruddock. We 'll stawp there for a bit of summat to eat and drink, and to gie the mare a rest."

When we entered the village of Craigruddock our appearance caused no little stir. John Rudd was evidently well known—for as the lumbering waggon went rattling down the little street, shock-headed children came peeping out of the doorways, and here and there a peasant woman made her appearance, and nodded cheerfully to us as we went by. For each and all John Rudd had a good-humoured grin, which I thought broadened a little as the waggon was pulled up with a jerk before the door of the inn. Here, after some little trouble, we got something to eat, a few boiled eggs, and some home-baked bread. When the horse had been rested, we started again on our journey.

The warm day was succeeded by a cold evening, and with the darkness had come rain. I was glad to follow John Rudd's example, to wrap myself well up in my overcoat, before I again took my seat behind the mare. We jolted on again, covering what seemed to me an interminable space. The darkness rapidly increased, the rain continued to fall, and, worn out with fatigue, I fell into a fitful doze.

I was dimly conscious of the waggon rolling on, of John Rudd making occasional disjointed remarks, rhythmical in character, to which he evidently expected no reply, and of certain stoppages, when John mysteriously disappeared, and returned refreshed and strengthened for his work.

At length, however, John Rudd's voice aroused me indeed.

"Wawk up, young master," said he; "we 'm gettin' pratty nigh your place."

I roused myself and looked about me, but there was nothing to be seen. Darkness encompassed us on every hand; the wind was sighing softly, making a sound like the distant murmur of the sea. Presently the waggon stopped. The carrier jumped down, and waited for me to do the same; then he gave a peculiar whistle as he went round to the back of the waggon to haul out my trunk.

The whistle had its effect. The darkness was suddenly penetrated by a light, which seemed quite close to us, and a man's voice called out in a broad country dialect,

"Be that *you*, John Rudd?"

"Iss, mate," returned Rudd. "You katch hold o' the young gentleman. I ha' gwt the bawx."

"Be this the lad?" asked the voice, as I felt a heavy hand laid upon my shoulder.

"Iss."

"Waal, my lad, you be welcome to St. Gurlott's!"

The hand kept hold of my shoulder and led me along. The next thing I became conscious of was standing upon the threshold of an open door, and of the voice of my guide saying, heartily,

"Yar he be, Martha!"

Then another voice, that of a woman, answered,

"Lawd love the lad; let's look at 'un!" and then there was silence.

I found myself standing in the middle of a quaint Cornish kitchen, gazing upon my newly found friends. The individual who had led me into the kitchen, and who turned out to be my uncle, was a tall broadly built man, dressed in a red-stained suit of coarse flannel, said suit consisting merely of a shirt and a pair of trousers. His hands were big and broad and very red, his head was thickly covered with coarse black hair, and he spoke the broadest of Cornish dialect in a voice of thunder. Having finished my inspection of number one, I glanced at number two—namely, my aunt. She was a comely looking woman of forty, very stout and motherly in appearance. She wore a cotton dress, a large coarse apron, and a curious cap, not unlike the *coifs* so popular in Brittany.

My amazement at the sight of these two individuals was so strong that I could scarcely force my lips to utter a word: but if my surprise was great, theirs seemed greater. After the first glance at me, they looked uneasily at one another, the genial smiles faded from their faces, and the words of welcome died upon their lips.

A pleasant interruption to all this was John Rudd, who at this moment came in with my trunk upon his shoulder and placed it down on the kitchen floor, then wiped his brow and opened his overcoat.

"It's martial bad weather you 'm brought along wiv' ye, Mr. Rudd," said my aunt; "yar, ha' summat to keep off the rain."

She handed him a glass of ale, which he drank.

"Thank ye, missus," said he, drawing the back of his hand across his mouth. Then he made a dive into the voluminous folds of his coat and produced a packet.

"That be for you, missus," said he; "a little present, wiv' John Rudd's respects; tea and sugar, wiv' a suitable inscription o' my awn making."

"Thank you, Mr. Rudd," returned my aunt, taking the packet. "You 'm vary kind."

"Read the wareses, missus; read the wareses!" said Mr. Rudd, whereupon she proceeded to do so.

It was a proud moment for John Rudd; he seemed to expand with pleasure. And though to all intents and purposes he was gazing upon Mrs. Pendragon, he rolled one eye round my way, as if to watch the effect upon me. When the reading was done he smiled affably, while my uncle brought down his open hand heavily upon his knee.

"Waal done, John, waal done!" cried my uncle, heartily; while another voice, one which I then heard for the first time, said,

"Oh, Mr. Rudd, what beautiful poetry you do write!"

At the sound of the voice, all eyes, mine amongst the rest, were turned upon the speaker, whom I discovered to be a little girl somewhat about my own age, or perhaps a trifle younger, so pretty, and so quaintly dressed, she looked like a little Dresden china shepherdess.

"Wha, Annie!" said my aunt.

"I declare I 'd forgot all about 'ee!" my uncle added. "Come yar, my lass, and say how do ye do to yer cousin!"

At this, the little girl came forward, and, gazing earnestly at me, timidly offered me her hand.

Suddenly, John Rudd, who had been fumbling about his coat again, produced another packet, which he this time handed to my cousin. She opened it, and found it contained a brightly coloured shawl and a sheet of foolscap, on which some lines were penned. Knowing Mr. Rudd's weakness, Annie proceeded to read the lines:

To Annie Pendragon, who charms all beholders.

John Rudd, of St. Gurlott's, sends this for her shoulders;

That she 'll always be happy, in sunshine and in flood,

'Tis the wish of her friend and admirer, J. Rudd.

Having read the verses, Annie fell to volubly admiring them and the shawl; but Mr. Rudd, feeling the praise too much for him, gleefully took his departure. He paused at the door, however, to give me a last look, and to express a wish that we should become better acquainted.

The moment he was gone, attention was again concentrated upon me. My aunt took a good look at me, trying to find traces of my mother and father in my face. My uncle discovered I was both wet and cold; while Annie said,

"Why don't you give him his supper, mother; I 'm sure he must be hungry after that long ride wiv' Mr. Rudd."

Annie's suggestion was adopted, and we all sat down to supper. While I ate, I had leisure to look about me. The kitchen was large and homely in the extreme, with a clean stone-paved floor beneath and great black rafters above, from which hung ditches of bacon, bundles of tallow candles, and divers articles of attire. The ingle was great and broad, with seats within it, formed of polished black oak, and the fire burned on the open hearth. In one corner was a recess, with curtains, containing a bed, which I afterwards discovered was to be mine for the night.

Very little was said or done that evening. If I was astonished at the sight of my relatives, they were equally so at the sight of me. A sort of constraint came upon us all. I was not sorry to find that they were very early people, and that at ten o'clock they retired, and left me to make myself as comfortable as I could in the press bed in the kitchen. My head was aching, partly from fatigue and partly from excitement, and no sooner did I lay it upon the pillow than I fell into a sound sleep.

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES IN PESHAWUR.

We present a second series of Sketches by Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Owen, of the 19th Bengal Lancers and of the Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Deputy Commissioner at Peshawur, in which he illustrates the manners and customs of the motley population of that frontier town of north-western India, described by us on a former occasion. The performances of the itinerant showmen with various trained animals provide much amusement for the lovers of innocent fun and of curiosity among the inhabitants of Peshawur. There are monkeys, of course, taught to play various diverting tricks in imitation of mankind; and there is a goat, which stands with his four feet gathered upon the summit of a wooden reel, while other reels are successively placed beneath it, so that the patient beast is gradually lifted higher and higher, as far as the man is able to reach, finally mounting to an elevation above the heads of the crowd of bystanders. A dancing bear, such as we can remember to have seen in England not many years ago, of which it was said, whether truly or not, that he had been taught to caper by practice on a heated plate of iron, to the sound of music which afterwards never failed to make him renew the gesture of salutatory torment, is comprised in the list of customary entertainments at Peshawur. This is the common brown or reddish bear of Cashmere; the bear's head is decorated with a chaplet of cowrie shells. The exhibition of the snake-charmer is more peculiar to Indian cities, where men go about the country offering to find, attract, and capture serpents of any kind, even the venomous cobra, and, having taken them for a course of magical instruction, render them obedient to the word of command, accompanied with the sound of a gong. It is one of the most ancient practices in the East, and is referred to in the Old Testament proverbs and poetry. The professional snake-charmer usually carries a number of snakes folded around his limbs and body, and concealed under his clothes. There is a large peepul-tree in the city of Peshawur, at the foot of which a stone bench or low wall has been put up to serve for the counter of a shop; and the sale of poshteens or sheepskin coats, Astrakhan and other furs, is here carried on by some merchants from Afghanistan. Types of the Afreed hillmen with their keen Arab physiognomy, and the pattern of head-dress and veil, the "booka," worn by the Mussulman women, differing from those of India generally, are shown in other Sketches. The Bactrian camel, which comes laden with merchandise from Cabul through the Khyber Pass to Peshawur, is another foreign importation, differing in shape, especially in the hump, from the camel of Western Asia and of Egypt.

"Tell Her," serenade, by Marie Antoinette Kingston (E. Aschenberg and Co.). This is a very graceful vocal piece, by a young lady whose musical tastes and acquirements we have before had occasion to recognise. The serenade is flowing in its melody, and the accompaniment, although not elaborate, is musicianly.

THE MAGAZINES.

Not much can be said about the *Cornhill* this month. The two novels pursue their course, both eminently readable, but singularly contrasted in style. "Rainbow Gold," clever, workman-like, not a point missed, but marked by no originality of thought or manner. "Court Royal," rambling, happy-go-lucky, rather absurd—the work of a careless writer, who lets his pen merely stray over the paper; but full of striking thoughts and expressions, and like nothing else. "The Franconian Jura" and "A Chinese Ascot" are good descriptive papers. "Mrs. Wilkinson" is a very amusing tale of the blundering of a well-meaning Marplot, but seems merely a variation of a theme not unfamiliar to the readers of the *Cornhill*.

The most remarkable contribution to *Macmillan* is "An Australian Appeal to the English Democracy" by a citizen of New South Wales, who strongly objects to the union proposed by the Australian Premiers. The only practical union at present, he thinks, is one for mutual defence. Paraguay is vividly described in a sequel to the charming paper in the last number; the writer's views of the future of this interesting country are very sanguine. "A Walking Tour in the Landes" is another very pleasant contribution. The subject of "Marlborough" is not the warrior, but the Wiltshire town. "Mrs. Dymond" is continued with undiminished ability; and Mr. Morley's political review is remarkable for an appeal to Mr. Gladstone to assume a Dictatorship.

In curious contrast is *Blackwood's* exultation over the "fall of a Ministry of vacillation and blood." The remainder of the contents are varied and entertaining. "The Waters of Hercules" reaches a satisfactory conclusion. "Fortune's Wheel" is very clever. The "Unknown Colony" is Newfoundland, which certainly answers to the description as far as the interior of the island is concerned. "Footprints" contains much curious information on legendary impressions of the feet of prophets and saints. "The Decline of Art," in the opinion of the critic of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, is most painfully evinced by the shows at these institutions.

Art, however, survives in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, where Mr. Crane's graceful and poetical drawings redeem the eccentricities of his painting. The pretty illustrations of "The Pilgrimage of the Thames" are spoilt by the hardness of the engraving. Mr. Irving's discourse on acting is very sensible, and interspersed with effective anecdotes, but not very original. "In the Lion's Den" is concluded, with disappointing abruptness. The continuation of "A Family Affair" shows what might have been expected of Hugh Conway, to whom a brief memorial notice is devoted.

"White Heather" and "Prince Otto" contribute the chief interest to *Longmans' Magazine*, which has, however, other very attractive matter in Mr. Henderson's parable of "Love and Learning," Mr. Jefferies' prose poem on "Wild Flowers," and Mr. Evans's sketch of the South Welsh peasantry.

The most important contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* is the article on "Local Government in Ireland," understood to express the views of Mr. Chamberlain. The recommendations made deserve and will command serious attention; but unless they cover more than they profess, they will be criticised in Ireland as offering the Nationalists what they do not care for, while making the offer an excuse for withholding what really interests them. Mr. Marion Crawford describes Roman life and character very agreeably. The Romans seem to be just the kind of people that the singular government they have lived under for five centuries might be expected to produce, and social pleasures will suffer more than the higher interests of humanity by the absorption into the modern Italian type which Mr. Crawford prognosticates for them. Mr. F. Mackerness points out forcibly how a feeble policy in South Africa was on the point of leading, and may yet lead, to even worse results than a similar course has produced in the north of the continent. The moment of Victor Hugo's death is ill-chosen for so vulgar and offensive an attack as M. Céard's, which would not have been worth translating for the humblest English journal. M. Céard is a disciple of M. Zola; and the best critique on his essay is afforded by a pungent remark of Mr. Lowell's on J. G. Percival, cited in Mr. Traill's excellent article on the distinguished American in this very number. "In early life he was an excellent demonstrator of anatomy, whose subject must be dead before his business with it begins." The recent election to the Merton professorship may have been, as an anonymous writer suggests, "a joke or a job"; but it is at least as likely that the article itself is the exceeding bitter cry of a disappointed candidate or his mouthpiece.

The *Nineteenth Century* offers an unusual number of readable articles. The chief interest, under present circumstances, attaches to Captain Gascoigne's narrative of Sir C. Wilson's expedition for the relief of Khartoum, though no very important addition is made to our previous knowledge of its proceedings. Mr. Dicey examines the claims of the various pretenders to the Egyptian Khedivate, and concludes that honour and interest require England to continue her support of Tewfik. Mr. Swinburne's review of the work of Victor Hugo is couched in a strain of unusual sobriety. Mr. Mixart, though writing as a Catholic controversialist, entirely throws Papal Infallibility overboard in his review of the case of Galileo, which he holds up as a warning to those who condemn Darwin. Dr. Jessopp's sketch of a Norfolk boor is a fine addition to his gallery of "Arcadian" portraits. Professor Lankester's survey of recent progress in biology is remarkable for its account of Mr. Caldwell's observations on the anomalous fishes and mammals of Australia. Mr. Lucy vindicates the manners, and Mr. Fowler impugns the business capacity of the present Parliament. Woods Pasha dwells on the latent military strength of Turkey, unavailable for want of money, itself unprocurable for want of honesty; and Mr. Arnold-Forster, who we are glad to see is not retiring from political life, renews his crushing indictment of the English Admiralty.

The *Contemporary Review* has two lively papers—Mr. Goldwin Smith's vigorous denunciation of Irish politicians, imperial and local, as the great sources of corruption in every public body where they gain a footing; and Mrs. Oliphant's thoughtful and kindly expression of the prevalent, and probably the soundest, estimate of Victor Hugo. Carducci's eloquent dithyramb in his honour, finely translated by Mr. B. F. Lock, is naturally couched in a more enthusiastic tone. There is little else of special interest in the number, although "The Primitive Ghost," displays great erudition, and Captain Davidson's statistics of the military forces of Russia are valuable.

The *National Review's* devotion to politics is somewhat excessive, nor, with the exception of Mr. W. H. Pollock's "Glance at the Stage," are the few miscellaneous contributions which relieve it of especial merit. The best of the political papers are Mr. Traill's sarcastic comments on the consistency of public opinion, and Baron Malortie's sketch of the Egyptian situation from an Egyptian point of view. "George Eliot's County," charmingly illustrated by Alfred Parsons and Homer Martin, and gracefully described by Miss

Rose Kingsley, is the leading article in the *Century*, which also has fine portraits of Henry Clay and Mistral, the Provençal poet. "The Rise of Silas Lapham" increases in interest, as does Mr. James's "Bostonians." It is not easy to write a good sequel to a good story, but this feat has been performed by the author of "The Lady and the Tiger." The story of poor Frank Hallen's adventures in Borneo is told by his father. The papers on the battles of the Civil War continue to describe MacClellan's retreat. The illustrations to Miss Frances Mace's poem in *Harper's Magazine*, "Midsummer on Mount Desert," are almost the best that any American magazine has yet produced, and the verse is of very good quality. "The Mohammedans in India," and "A Day's Drive with Montana Cowboys," are also well written and beautifully illustrated; and the late Mr. Grenville Murray comes to life again with "His Royal Highness's Love Affair," a very amusing story, though not more so than "Aunt Powell's Will."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CAFE NATIONAL (Jerez).—All correct solutions are acknowledged in the Number for the week after they are received.

E W D (Kenley).—Too simple in construction and conception for our readers.

B H C (Salisbury).—Look at Mr. Loyd's Problem again. You have, evidently, misplaced some of the pieces.

E H K (Brockley).—Many thanks for the problem; it shall be carefully examined.

POUR MOR, &c.—Theoretically, there is a good defence to the Muzio Gambit, but in practice it is often found difficult and dangerous. You will not find many games at this opening in any recent work, but the "German Handbuch" (Veit and Co., Leipzig) contains some specimens.

T F R (Cheltenham).—The move described in your letter is a false move, and the penalty is to retract the move, play the King, or move the Pawn legally, at the option of the adversary.

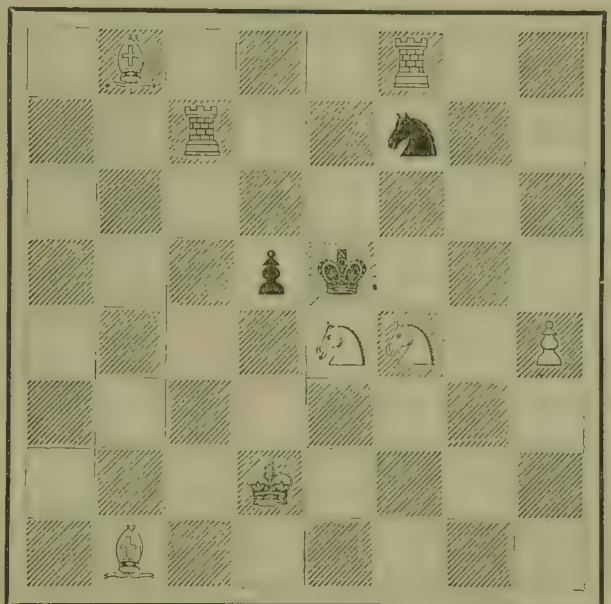
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2141, 2142, and 2143 received from J S Logan, Blackburn, Natal; of Nos. 2142 and 2143 from H Colenbrander (Lower Tugela, Natal); of Nos. 2149 and 2150 from F E Gibbins (Tidley) and Rev. John Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.); of Nos. 2150, 2151, and 2152 from L K Hirsch (Pisa); of No. 2151 from Griffiths (Burslem); E Bohnstedt (Bielefeld); of No. 2151 from Casino National de Jerez, Columbus, E Bohnstedt, J Alois Schmuecke, F F Pott, and L H (Highbury).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2153 received from I Desanges, E Louden, W Hillier, W Dewise, H Wardell, Aaron Harper, R L Southwell, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, S Lowndes, W Biddle, L K Hirsch (Pisa), L Wyman, A W Scruton, Ben Nevis, J Naylor, George J Veale, R H Brooks, James Pilkington, Richard Murphy (Wexford), Hermut, Columbus, C Daragh, F Ferris, C Oswald, Otto Fulder (Ghent), H Lucas, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, N S Harris, T Sinclair, Emma (Darlington), Lex, Shadforth, E H C Cox, M O'Halloran, C W Milson, Jupiter Junior, A Karberg, G W Law, B R Wood, G Huskisson, R T Kemp, Griffiths (Burslem), E Bohnstedt, F West, J Hall, J McKenzie (Tenby), A C Hunt, A H W L Gurney, J K (South Hampstead), and Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney).

PROBLEM No. 2155.

By T. B. ROWLAND.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Tournament of the British Chess Association between Mr. JAMES MORTIMER and Mr. THOMAS HEWITT.

(Bishops' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. K to R sq	Kt takes K P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. P takes Kt	P to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	15. P to K R 4rd	Q to K 3rd
Mr. Hewitt is not a student of the books, but he generally pulls through the opening with a defence of his own creation.			
4. Kt to Q B 7rd	B to Kt 5th	16. K to R 2nd	
5. K Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th		Q to K 4th
6. Castles.	P to Q 3rd	Threatening to win the Queen by 17. B to Kt 6th (ch), or 17. P to B 6th, discovering check, &c.	
7. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 5th	17. Q to Kt 3rd	P to B 6th (dis. ch)
8. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	18. P to K Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 7th
9. B takes P (ch)		A capital comp., to which White has no good answer.	
Natural enough, but yielding only the semblance of an attack.			
10. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt takes B	19. B takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch), and White resigned.
11. P to Q 5th	B takes K Kt		
12. Kt takes B	B to B 4th (ch)		

THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this association was brought to a close on the 3rd inst., and so far as the chief tourney is concerned, its end was not without its surprises. As we have already announced, the first prize was secured by Gunsberg a week ago, and at that time, the only competitor who a possible score could exceed Mr. Bird's was Mr. Guest. The latter was, however, so many games in arrears that it was thought he could not get through them in the appointed time, and he was therefore regarded by many as out of the running altogether. Those who thought so were mistaken; had reckoned without their Guest in fact. His score on the 1st inst. stood at 6½, with several complete and several unfinished games to be decided; but, on the 2nd, he ran it up to 10½, the unfinished games, as it turned out, being all in his favour. The following day, the last of the meeting, he defeated MacDonnell in good style, and agreed to draw an unfinished game with Bird, thus bringing his score up to 12, and tying with the last-named competitor for the second and third prizes. Mr. Pollock, of Bath, who is new to metropolitan competitions, won the fourth prize; and Messrs. MacDonnell and Loman ran a dead-heat for the fifth prize. At the close of the tourney the prizes were distributed as follows:—

First Prize	...	£26 5s.	...	J. Gunsberg.
Second "	...	£15 15s.	...	Bird and Guest
Third "	...	£10 10s.	...	(division).
Fourth "	...	25 5s.	...	W. H. Pollock.
Fifth "	...	24 4s.	...	MacDonnell and Loman.

In presenting the "little cheques," Mr. Cubison, the honorary treasurer, with a happy compliment for each recipient, congratulated the winners on their successes; and Mr. F. H. Lewis and Mr. Hewitt, as members of the council, testified to the thorough good feeling which prevailed among the competitors from the beginning to the end of the tourney.

Lord Tennyson's prize, a complete set of his works, with an autograph inscription in each, was won by Mr. Pollock; and Mr. Ruskin's prize, a copy of any one of his books, was won by Mr. James Mortimer. We believe Mr. Mortimer's choice will be a small volume, published some years ago, entitled "Poems, by J. R." We hope he may get it. The consultation matches resulted in Mason and Donnithorpe winning the first prize; Bird and Hewitt, the second; and Gunsberg and Hunter, the third. After the prize-winners, Mr. Weinwright deserves honourable mention for his score of 9, which included a drawn game with the winner of the first prize.

The result of their first meeting should be satisfactory to all the members of the association, and especially so to the Governing Council and other officers. The meeting has brought together a number of young amateurs, who, without it, had no opportunity of pitting themselves against recognised masters, to the great benefit of both. The amateurs are encouraged by the successes of some of their numbers, and the masters are gratified to know that in the fullness of time British chess will be worthily represented by the men of the next generation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 12, 1882) of Comte Constantin Grégoire Branicki, late of No. 22, Rue de Penthievre, Paris, who died on July 14 last, was proved in London on the 19th ult. by Comte Xavier Alexandre Ladislas Constantin André Léon Branicki, the son, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £257,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Comtesse Hedwige Branicki, one half of the usufruct of all his personal properties in Russia, France, and foreign countries, and also the usufruct of his house in the Rue de Penthievre; to his daughter, Rose Marie Farnowska, in addition to the dowry she has already received, 1,500,000f.; and he appoints his said son universal legatee, who is to distribute 10,000f., bequeathed for that purpose, among his servants.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Ayrshire, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated June 27, 1884), with a codicil thereto, of Mr. James Galbraith, merchant and shipowner in Glasgow, late of Beach House, Skelmorlie, in the county of Ayr, who died at Versailles, France, on March 4 last, granted to John Galloway, Peter Denny, William Denny, Edward Pembroke, and Ewing Russell Crawford, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 10th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland, amounting to upwards of £246,000.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 29, 1884), of Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, late of No. 92, Eaton-square, who died on Jan. 11 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Jane Ferguson, the widow, and acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £71,000. The testator leaves his plate and plated articles to his wife, for life, and then to his son who shall first attain twenty-one; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, for life, and at her death to his issue as she shall appoint. As to the real and personal estate which he has power to appoint under the will of his uncle, John Francis Ferguson, he gives £50,000 each to his sons Ivor Andrew Benyon and Algernon Francis Holford, and £50,000 and the residue of the said estate to his eldest son, Victor John Fergus. The property which he has a power of appointment over under the will of his father he appoints to his said eldest son.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1882) of Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas (formerly Wolterbeck), late of Elm Bank House, Castellan, Barnes, who died on April 28 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Captain Marc Antoine Parkins Obert, George Grassie, and George John Spicer, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £68,000. The testatrix gives all her real estate to her nephew, Francis Barrow. Among other legacies, she bequeaths her grand pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, and her harmonium to such asylum for the blind as the Earl of Shaftesbury shall nominate; £300 to the Refuge for Homeless Boys, Great Queen-street; £200 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Metropolitan Police Superannuation Fund, the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Protestant Blind Pension Fund, Southwark Bridge-road; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the West London Hospital, Hammersmith-road; and the Consumption Hospital, Brompton;—£100 each to the Society for the Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection, the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, the Royal London Orthopaedic Hospital, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark; the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall; and the Home for Lost Dogs;—and the residue of such part of her personal estate as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes to such charities, societies, and institutions as the Earl of Shaftesbury shall nominate, and he is to have a legacy of £500 for so doing. The residue of such part of her personal estate as cannot be bequeathed for charitable purposes, she gives to her servant, Madeline Verbreck.

The will (dated April 24, 1884) of Mr. James Biggs, retired Paymaster R.N., late of No. 15, Thurloe-place, South Kensington, who died on May 4 last, at St. Lawrence-on-Sea, was proved on the 20th ult. by Henry James Vellacott, the nephew, and Hewson Gray, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £51,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Cottage Hospital, Devizes, and a further £100 on the death of his wife; £50 to the Cottage Hospital, Seend, near Melksham, Wilts; on the death of his wife, the silver salver presented to him by the officers of the Arctic Expedition under Captain Austin, and his Arctic medals and sword to his nephew Alfred James Biggs; £12,000, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Biggs, for life; and numerous other legacies. As to the residue of his property, during his wife's life one fourth of the income is to be paid to her, and three fourths between his sister, Mrs. Vellacott, his niece, Miss Vellacott, and his nephew Henry James Vellacott; and, on the death of his wife, he divides the residue into sixty-four shares and distributes them among his relatives.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1867), with a codicil, of Mrs. Hannah Tull, formerly of Peasemore, Berks, but late of No. 48, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on April 23 last, has been proved by Albert Richard Tull, the Rev. Edward James Rhoades, and Lindsay Ogilvie, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testatrix leaves £100 to each of her executors; and all the residue of her property to or upon trust for her daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Trevor and Mrs. Anna Fleming, their husbands and children.

The will (dated May 29, 1888, with a codicil dated June 12, following), of Mr. Joseph Colling, late of No. 53, Colebrook-row, Islington, and of Spring Lodge, Heathfield, Sussex, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Pyper, the nephew, the Rev. Joseph Colling Pyper, the grand-nephew, and William Heath, jun., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £42,000. The testator leaves very numerous legacies to relatives, friends, servants, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate, including his freehold property in the parish of Heathfield, to his said nephew, the Rev. Thomas Pyper.

The Canadian Rifle team for Wimbledon arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

In the Queen's Bench Division, the Chief Justice of the United States was present at the sitting of the Divisional Court last Saturday. Several new Queen's Counsel were called within the bar.

The attention of the Government having been drawn to the case of the family of the late Mr. Frank Power, her Majesty's Consul at Khartoum, the Queen has granted pensions of £50 per annum each upon the Civil List to his four sisters.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, entertained at dinner at the Buckingham Palace Hotel the Hon. Edwin Phelps, United States Minister, and a select company invited to meet him. After dinner, toasts were spoken to by the host, Mr. Phelps, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. John Bright. A telegram was sent to the President of the United States, from whom a cordial reply was received.



1. Itinerant showman with performing goat.

2. With a dancing bear.

3. Snake-charmer, with cobras.

4. Peepul-tree in the city, used as a shop.

5. Hillmen, father and son.

6. Women wearing the "boorka."

7. A Bactrian camel.

SKETCHES IN PESHAWUR.



"JACK'S COMING HOME!"
DRAWN BY W. RAINEY.

NEW BOOKS.

Readers who may have had the good fortune to know the late Frank Buckland, and to have seen him in his strangely-furnished house in Albany-street, will recognise the truth of the portrait drawn by his brother-in-law, Mr. George C. Bompas, in his *Life of Frank Buckland* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Wordsworth's saying that the child is the father of the man was signally illustrated in his case. He may be said to have been a naturalist from the cradle, and the love of natural history was inherited from both parents. He was born at Christ Church, Oxford, of which his father, afterwards Dean of Westminster, was at that time Canon; and we read that in his early home, besides stuffed creatures in the hall, there were cages full of snakes and of green frogs in the dining-room, while guinea-pigs were often running over the table, and occasionally the pony careered round it with three children on its back. Out of doors, or rather in the stable department, a small menagerie was kept. At twelve years of age, Frank went to Winchester, where he preferred digging for field-mice to playing cricket. The mice were cooked in batter, and ranked as special dainties. He knew every bird in the hedges, every snake, shrew, or water-rat—knew them alive and studied them when dead. His anatomical studies were not always confined to "rats and mice and such small deer"; and one of his schoolfellows, a boy with a dolicocephalous head, used to relate, with a slight shiver, that he once overheard Buckland muttering to himself, "What wouldn't I give for that fellow's skull!" On leaving Winchester for Oxford, the young man's ruling passion grew with his growth. Among other birds, animals, and reptiles, he kept an eagle, a monkey, a jackal, a young bear, and an adder. The eagle went one morning to the eight o'clock service; the jackal spent its leisure in eating its own tail; and the bear, provided with cap and gown, was taken to wine parties or went boating with his master until he was rusticated by the Dean. On leaving Oxford, Frank Buckland studied chemistry in Germany, and, it is needless to add, natural history. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital; and, his father being now Dean of Westminster, Nature also, under peculiar circumstances, could be studied in Dean's-yard. Snakes were kept in a glass case, but sometimes strayed, and were met upon the stairs. Rats, bats, hawks, owls, tortoises, and lizards lived at their ease in the Deanery, and the eagle and jackal came up to London with the rest of the family. We must not follow, step by step, this attractive record of a useful and happy life. A few incidents only must be mentioned. In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle" an amusing account is given of a dinner after the manner of the Ancients. We wonder if Buckland thought of that unfortunate banquet when arranging the inaugural dinner of the Acclimatisation Society. Among the soups was Tripang, formed of sea-slugs, a great delicacy in China. When boiled they looked like large black garden slugs. "I cut them into small pieces instantly," he says, "for if their appearance had then been made public none of our guests, I am sure, would ever have touched them." On another occasion a dinner of horse-flesh was given to a number of scientific men at the Langham Hotel, "a very pleasant party at one end of the table," writes Buckland, "but the meat simply horrible." A suggestion was made by him at the Home Office that if prisoners were fed on horseflesh the prisons would soon be empty. "Tenderness for the criminal class has prevented its adoption." His chief pursuit, as all the world knows, was fish culture, and there can be little doubt that his ardour in it ultimately cost him his life. Salmon egg collecting is not only a difficult but a dangerous task. It is done in winter, in a waterproof dress, which is apt to freeze on leaving the water, and the exposure to cold is fearful. "The long working in icy water," writes the biographer, "the clothes stiffened with frost, and chilled with driving sleet, undermined even his strong constitution." As Inspector of Fisheries, Buckland's zealous labour was invaluable, and he knew quite as well how to manage men as fishes. To understand what he was, how bright and genial, how full of humour, and at the same time of seriousness, the reader who did not know him must turn to these delightful pages. It was anything but a feeling of irreverence that led Buckland to say when he was dying:—"God is so good, so very good to the little fishes, I do not believe He would let their Inspector suffer shipwreck at last. I am going a long journey where I think I shall see a great many curious animals. This journey I must go alone."

Despite the colossal growth of London, with its miles of bricks, there is no great metropolis in Europe whence the tourist may escape so readily into rural scenery. The East-End of London, of which we hear so much and know comparatively so little, is eminently favoured, for the train carries its inhabitants into a primeval forest, with its majestic trees, grassy glades and dense woodland, a forest which even affords the jaded Londoner the privilege of losing his way, and perchance of spending a summer night under the trees. The first step to be taken by the forest pedestrian will be a wise one if he purchase a tiny volume intended for a handbook, called *Epping Forest*, by Edward North Buxton, Verderer (Stanford). It is a model of what a guide should be, concise but comprehensive, full of information, and containing coloured maps worthy of Mr. Stanford's house, as well as several attractive wood-cuts. And the second edition, now before us, has the ad-

ditional advantages of being cheap and portable. Tourists who go to the forest without previous knowledge do not know which routes to take, and Mr. Buxton observes that only a small percentage of summer visitors ever venture far from the point at which they are set down by train or vehicle. They fear to lose their way, or they do not know what a wealth of beauty is within their reach. Much of this wealth is revealed in the guide, but not all; for the writer observes that, after roaming through the forest all his life, he by no means claims to have exhausted its charms. What he has done will be of no small service to the excursionist who really wants to explore some of the finest portions of the 5500 acres which are now happily the unalienable property of the people—a boon due partly to the Commons Preservation Society, and partly to the exertions of the Corporation of London. It is good news to learn that Mr. Buxton's attempt to introduce roe-deer in the forest has proved successful, and that there is a prospect also of having there in time a herd of red-deer.

No man ever made a greater critical blunder than the poet Collins when he said that in the plays of Fletcher "each glowing thought" is to be found that "warms the female mind," but that "stronger Shakespeare felt for man alone." In nothing, perhaps, is the profound and universal genius of our greatest poet more evident than in his delineation of women. What a list of incomparable portraits do his dramas recall—girls and women that we seem to know intimately, and that we are sure we love! *Shakespeare's Garden of Girls*, by the author of "Lady Macbeth, a Study" (Remington and Co.), is a fresh attempt to deal with the subject. It is, perhaps, a bold attempt, considering what Mrs. Jameson achieved in the same field of criticism, and what Lady Martin has done more recently. The writer, however, thinks for himself (or herself), and there is far more of thought and suggestiveness in his comments than we expected to find upon reading the sentimental introduction and the absurd dedication, in which "this garland is placed at the feet of America's girl-flower." We have read with special interest the remarks upon Juliet, Imogen, Rosalind, Helena, and also the estimate of Ophelia, although the character of Hamlet is wholly misrepresented; and several subordinate characters, Maria, Lucetta, Charnian, and Iras for example, are treated with discrimination. The book is readable, which is something; it is intelligent also; and when the author is content to write simply and forgets to be grandiloquent, his company in this pleasant "Garden of Girls" will be found agreeable enough. If the volume have the good fortune to reach a second edition, we advise the author to omit all the fine passages.

Songs of the North, Gathered together from the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland, edited by A. C. Macleod and Harold Boulton; the music arranged by Malcolm Lawson (Field and Tuer), is a handsome volume, containing the music and words of forty-six Scottish and Highland songs, illustrated by twenty-one drawings by such eminent artists as E. Burne-Jones, Charles Keene; Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A.; John Pettie, R.A.; J. M. Whistler, Colin Hunter, &c. Some of the melodies are original; but most of them are old traditional airs, arranged by Mr. Malcolm Lawson. The pictorial embellishments, as might be expected from the names of the artists given above, are of a much higher order than the usual run of music illustrations.

Ballads and Other Poems, by George Roberts Hedley (Walter Scott, Paternoster-square), is a little volume which owes much of its inspiration to the scenery of the author's native Tyne and its neighbourhood. Mr. Hedley is one of the poets of the people, who has courted the Muses under many disadvantages. His verses, nevertheless, show poetic feeling, and contain many pleasing ideas, though occasionally disfigured by unusual phraseology, which has the effect of confusing the poet's meaning. The volume contains an ode which was printed on white satin, and presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Newcastle in August, 1884.

In the series of "The Canterbury Poets" Mr. John Richmond edits *The Poetical Works of Thomas Chatterton; with a Prefatory Notice, Biographical and Critical* (Walter Scott). It is needless to say that the little volume contains only a selection from the famous Rowley poems; but some readers may be attracted by the announcement that "an attempt has been made to modernise some of the most admired pieces." The brief biography is written with care and knowledge.

"Album of Six Songs; Poems by Shelley, Music by Ernest Ford" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). This little volume is a welcome contribution to the drawing repertoire. The songs are eminently vocal in style, and very reflective of the poetical sentiment of the words with which they are associated. "Two Sketches for the Pianoforte," by G. W. F. Crowther (from the same publishers), are pleasing pieces in a simple style, well suited for teaching purposes.

Mr. Henry Longley, Second Charity Commissioner, has been appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales. Sir Richard Temple distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Medical School of Charing-cross Hospital, in Chandos-street, on the 3rd inst. The annual report, which was read by the Dean (Dr. Mitchell Bruce), congratulated the school upon the commencement of the second half-century of its existence.

"JACK'S COMING HOME!"

This is the good news which the rustic damsel finds in the letter she has just got from a gallant sailor now on board H.M.S. Thunderbomb in the Mediterranean fleet; and she stops, on her errand across the fields, to take the letter out of her pocket, and to read over, again and again, this news which seems too good to be true. The smile of joy on her sweet face is pleasant for us all to see, and we can easily imagine the course of her thoughts and hopes; the pride of owning and the joy of greeting her brave and constant lover, on his speedy return to his native village, the putting up of their banns, the wedding in the parish church, the congratulations of her family and friends, the honours and pleasures of marriage with such a husband. It is an old story; for all love-stories are ever old and yet ever new, having in them, since the world began, the essence of human life, and renewing in its original freshness, to the young men and women of each generation, the bond of mutual affection that makes life indeed worth living. There are, by the name of Jack or some other name, every day and in every place, thousands of expected sweethearts coming home by land or by sea; thousands of loving maidens who feel as this one does at the joyful news of their coming. It is one of the blessings of a Peace, or the pacific settlement of a dispute with foreign nations which may have necessitated preparations for War, that many Jacks, Toms, Bills, and other good fellows of the naval and military services are permitted to come home, as we trust, to the fond and faithful girls they had left behind them.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"'Twas Not So Long Ago" is a pleasing song, in valse tempo, by Henri Loge, who is well known as a skilful pianist. Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. are the publishers, as also of "The Angels and the Lilies" and "No Cross, no Crown," two expressive sacred songs, by A. Redhead.

Miss E. Philp's song, "My Love" (Metzler and Co.), is very melodious in its vocal portion, and the pianoforte accompaniment is more important than usual, consisting of a series of well-sustained arpeggio passages for both hands.

From Mr. Joseph Williams we have several pleasing vocal pieces. "In the North of London Town," by W. C. Levey, is a characteristic ballad; "Forgive," by G. H. Newcombe, is a sentimental song with a flowing melody; "The Oyster Lad," song by J. Greenhill, has much genuine English character in its melodic phrases; "So the Story Runs," by L. Elliott, is piquant and quaint, in accordance with the humour of the words; "Patient Love," by P. De Faye, is a good specimen of the sentimental style. Some bright pianoforte pieces are also published by Mr. Joseph Williams. These include "Chaconne," "The Maids of Honour, souvenir de Versailles" (Gavotte), "Polonaise," and "Victoria" (Mazurka), bearing the well-known name of Henri Roubier, and an effective March, arranged from an orchestral piece by J. Farmer.

"Du Süßes Mädchen" (German words by Bodenstedt, with English version by M. C. Salaman); "A Toi! toujours à Toi," are two very graceful vocal pieces by Charles Salaman, the latter being a setting of words by Victor Hugo. These are published by Novello, Ewer, and Co., from whom we also have a collection of gavottes, minuets, fugues, and other short pieces for the piano, by Samuel Butler (author of "Erewhon," &c.), and H. F. Jones. The movements, brief as they are, have much musical merit.

"How do I love thee" and "There be none of beauty's daughters" are songs by Maude Valerie White—the first to words by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the second to Lord Byron's well-known lines. Miss White has here produced pieces that are worthy of her name as a successful composer of vocal music. They lie well for the voice, are pleasingly melodious and sentimental without being affected. They are published by the firm of Ricordi, of Regent-street, and of several Continental cities. From the same house we have two effective songs by Ciro Pinsuti, "Come and meet me" and "An Angel's Song"; both very expressive of a serious vein of sentiment. "Will you be true?" a very graceful song, by F. H. Cowen, is also from Ricordi's, as is Signor Tito Mattei's "Idylle," a charming "mélodie" for the pianoforte, treated simply but with much grace.

"Twenty Short and Easy Voluntaries for the Organ, with Pedal Obbligato," arranged by Dr. Spark (Patey and Willis). These pieces are chiefly drawn from classical composers, and will be found valuable either as studies or for use in Church service. They are skilfully adapted by the eminent organist of the Leeds Townhall. The same publishers are continuing their very cheap series of part-songs, anthems, &c., under the title of "The Lute." Upwards of twenty numbers have now been issued, containing sacred and secular pieces by various composers. "Six Morceaux Lyriques" are violin pieces, with accompaniment for the pianoforte, by the celebrated violinist Signor Guido Papini. They are all, in various styles, pleasingly melodious, as a matter of course well written for the instrument, and of very moderate difficulty. "Young England," a song by F. Bevan, is well marked in its rhythmical phrases, with a robust and striking melody. "La Coquette" is the title of a pretty and easy waltz for the pianoforte, by Signor Tito Mattei. Both these are published by Messrs. Patey and Willis.

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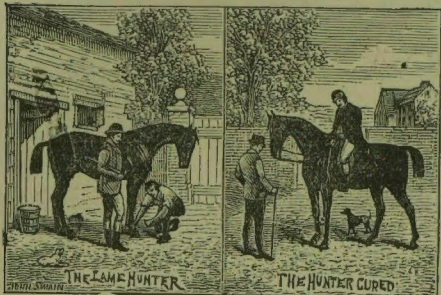
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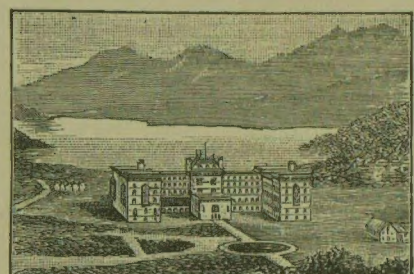
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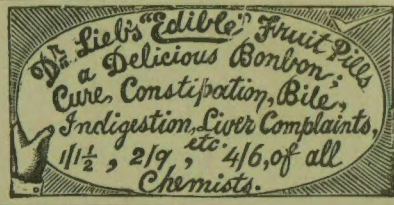


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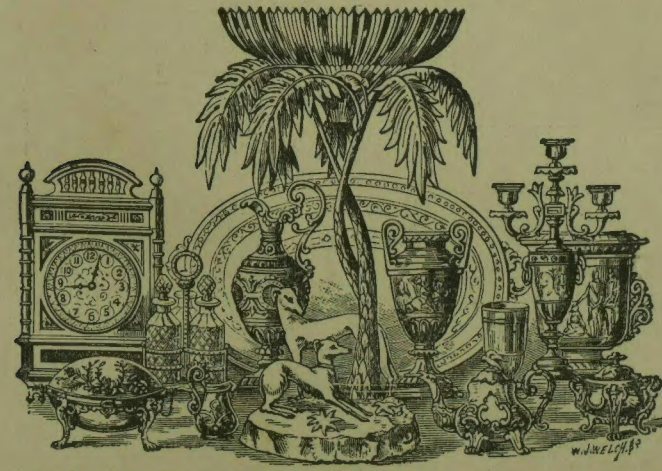
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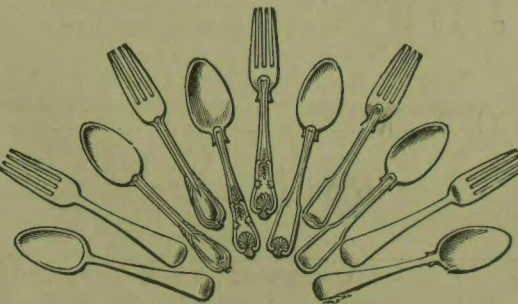
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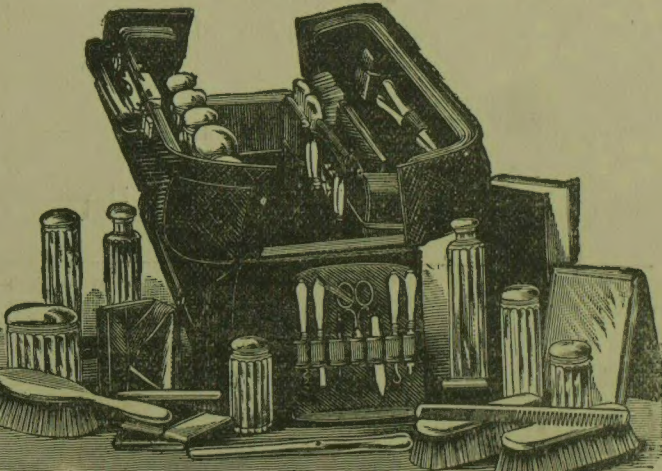
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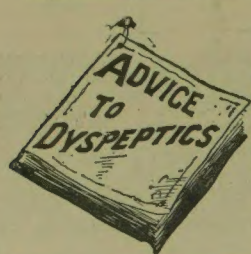


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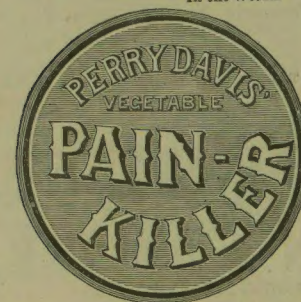
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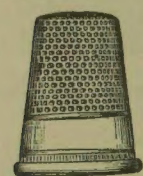


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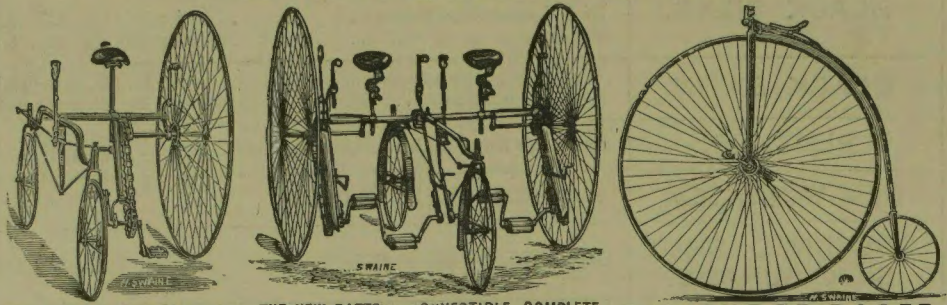
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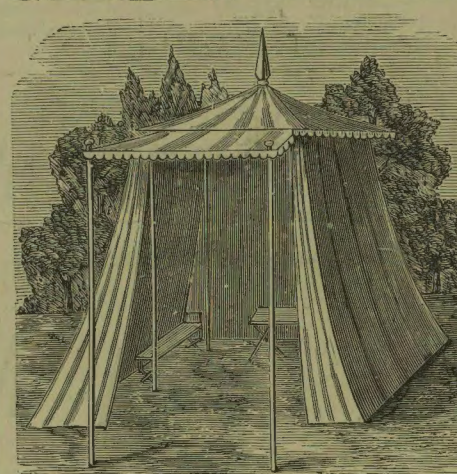
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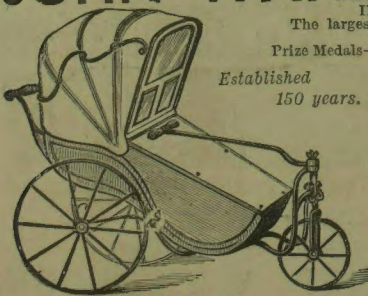
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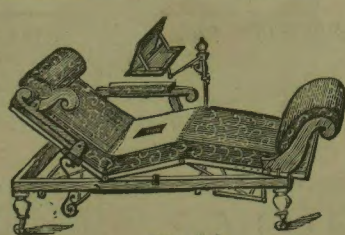
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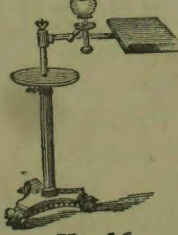
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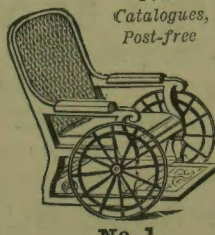
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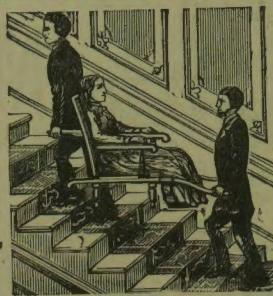
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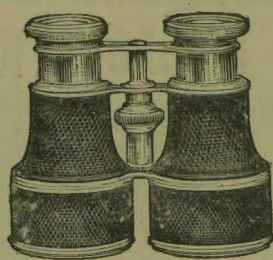


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